INTERNATIONAL
RELATION
SECTION

— 1939 — 1940 — 1941

SCRAP BOOK

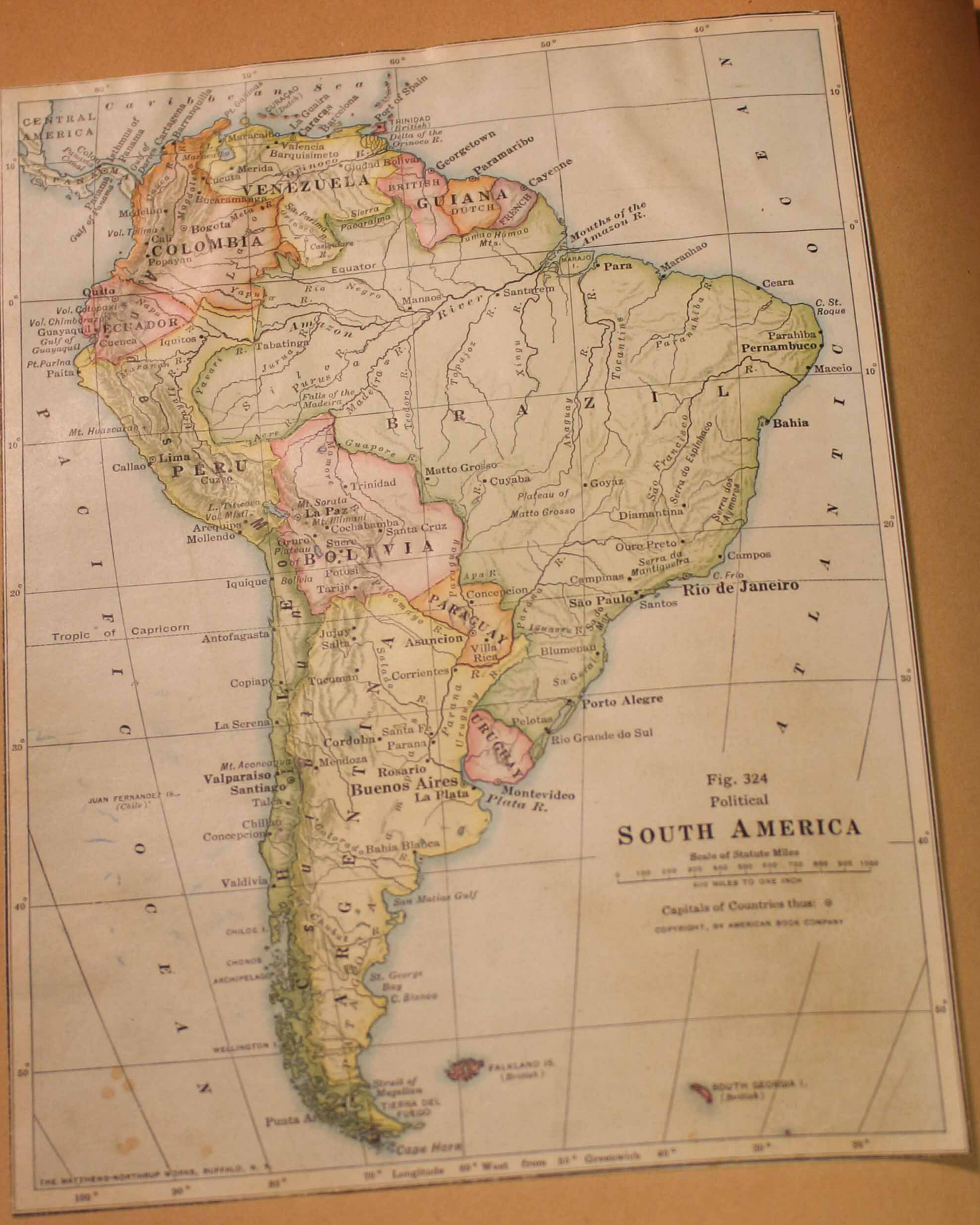
SO. AMERICA

W. C. A.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA
15 CENTAVOS
REPUBLICA ARGENTINA
50
REPUBLICA ARGENTINA
10
CENTAVOS
REPUBLICA ARGENTINA
1

– INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.
SOUTH AMERICA –

MAY GLOVER - CHAIRMAN
FLORENCE MULLER
EMMA MEADE
LILLIAN ROSS
SUSAN REISS
ELSIE KRUPP
FRANCES WILLIAMS
MARY PULVER
LEOLA BROWN
JULIET RENSHAW
LEONORE GLASSER
OLIVE HOFFMAN
HARRIET ARMSTRONG
IVA MILLS THAUH
RUTH WAGGNER
RUTH EVANS
BELLE BONNER
FRANCES LESLIE
MARIE CHAMBERS
IRENE STOKER


CENTRAL AMERICA
Caribbean Sea
CURAÇAO (Dutch)
La Guaira
Caracas
Barcelona
Port of Spain
TRINIDAD (British)
Delta of the Orinoco R.
Maracaibo
Valencia
Barquisimeto
Merida
Cucuta
VENEZUELA
Ciudad Bolivar
Georgetown
Paramaribo
Cayenne
BRITISH
DUTCH
FRENCH
GUIANA
Bucaramanga
Medellin
Bogota
COLOMBIA
Popayan
Sierra Pacaraima
Mouths of the Amazon R.
Equator
Quito
ECUADOR
Guayaquil
Cuenca
Iquitos
Manaos
Santarem
Para
Maranhao
Ceara
C. St. Roque
Parahiba
Pernambuco
Maceio
Tabatinga
Falls of the Madeira
Mt. Huascaran
Lima
Callao
PERU
Cuzco
Trinidad
Matto Grosso
Cuyaba
Goyaz
Plateau of Matto Grosso
Diamantina
Bahia
Mt. Sorata
La Paz
Mt. Illimani
Cochabamba
Santa Cruz
Arequipa
Mollendo
Sucre
BOLIVIA
Potosi
Ouro Preto
Campos
Campinas
Rio de Janeiro
São Paulo
Santos
Iquique
Tarija
Concepcion
PARAGUAY
Asuncion
Villa Rica
Tropic of Capricorn
Antofagasta
Jujuy
Salta
Tucuman
Corrientes
Blumenau
Porto Alegre
Pelotas
Rio Grande do Sul
Copiapo
La Serena
Cordoba
Santa Fe
Parana
Rosario
Mendoza
Mt. Aconcagua
Valparaiso
Santiago
Buenos Aires
La Plata
Montevideo
Plata R.
URUGUAY
JUAN FERNANDEZ IS. (Chile)
Talca
Chillan
Concepcion
Bahia Blanca
Valdivia
San Matias Gulf
CHILOE I.
CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO
WELLINGTON I.
St. George Bay
C. Blanco
Strait of Magellan
TIERRA DEL FUEGO
Punta Arenas
Cape Horn
FALKLAND IS. (British)
SOUTH GEORGIA I. (British)
Fig. 324
Political
SOUTH AMERICA
Scale of Statute Miles
Capitals of Countries thus: ⊙
COPYRIGHT, BY AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.
Longitude West from Greenwich

Tropic of Capricorn
Fig. 326
Physical
SOUTH AMERICA

DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL

for the

"Good Neighbor" Tour of the General Federation of Women's Clubs

PRONUNCIATION SHEET

In the table below there is indicated the pronunciation of certain letters in the Spanish alphabet. Those not mentioned are pronounced approximately the same as in English:

Vowels

a has the broad sound of ah, as in far, father.

e is similar to the English a, as in may.

i is like the English e, as in please.

o is similar to the English o, as in for.

u is similar to the English oo, as in moon

Consonants

c before a. o, u, or before another consonant, has the sound of k. Before e or i it has the sound of s. (In parts of Spain the c in this latter case is pronounced like th.)

ch is an individual letter in Spanish, pronounced cheh, as in chance.

g before a, o, u has the sound of the English g, as in go. Before e or i it has the sound of the Spanish j.

h in Spanish is always silent.

j has the sound of the English h.

ll is an independent letter, pronounced like ll in million.

n is an independent letter pronounced ennay, like ny in canyon.

y when a consonant, sounds like the English Y in year. When standing alone as a conjunction (meaning and) it has the sound of the Spanish i

z has the sound of s. In parts of Spain it is pronounced like th.

PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND PRINCIPAL CITIES

(The accented syllable is underscored)

ARGENTINA Ar-hen-tee-na
Buenos Aires Bweh-nos I-res
Rosario Ro-sah-reeo
Cordoba Cor-do-bah
Mendoza Men-do-sah
Tucuman Too-koo-man

BOLIVIA Bo-lee-veesh
La Paz La Pas
Sucre Soo-kre
Oruro O-roo-ro

BRAZIL Bra-seel
Rio de Janeiro Ree-o deh Ha-ney-ro
Sao Paulo Sah-oh Paoo-lo
Santos San-tos
Porto Alegre Por-to Ah-leh-greh
Bahia Bah-ee-ah
Pernambuco Pernam-boo-co
Para Pah-rah
Manaos Ma-nah-os

CHILE Chee-leh
Santiago San-teesh-go
Valparaiso Val-pah-rah-ee-so
Antofagasta An-toe-fa-gas-ta
Arica Ah-ree-ca

COLOMBIA Co-lombeesh
Bogota Bo-go-tah
Barranquilla Ba-ran-kee-ya
Buenaventura Bweh-na-ven-too-ra

COSTA RICA Cos-tah Ree-cah
San Jose San Ho-seh
Puerto Limon Pwer-to Lee-mon

CUBA Coo-ba
Habana Ah-bah-na
Santiago San-teeah-go

ECUADOR Eh-hwa-dor
Quito Kee-to
Guayaquil Gwa-ya-keel

GUATEMALA Gwa-teh-mah-la
Guatemala ibid
Puerto Barrios Pwer-to BaH-reeos

HAITI Hay-tee
Port-au-Prince Port-o-Prince
Cap Haitien Cape Hay-shen

HONDURAS On-doo-ras
Tegucigalpa Teh-goosee-gal-pa
Puerto Cortes Pwer-to Cor-tes

MEXICO Meh-jee-ko
Mexico ibid
Vera Cruz Ceh-ra Crooz
Laredo Lah-reh-do
Tampico Tam-pee-co
Acapulco Ah-cah-pool-co

NICARAGUA Nee-cah-rah-gwa
Managua Mah-nah-gwa
Corinto Co-reen-to

PANAMA Pa-na-ma
Panama ibid
Colon Co-lon

PARAGUAY Pa-rah-gwy
Asuncion Ah-soon-seeon
Villa Rica Vee-ya Ree-ca

PERU Peh-roo
Lima Lee-ma
Areguipa Ah-reh-kee-pa
Trujillo Troo-hee-yo
Callao Cah-yaoh

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA Reh-poo-blee-ca Do-mee-nee-ca-na
Ciudad Trujillo Syou-dad Troo-hee-yo
Santiago de los Caballeros San-teeah-go deh los Ca-ba-yeh-ros

EL SALVADOE El Sah-vah-dor
San Salvador San Sal-vah-dor
Santa Ana San-tah-na

URUGUAY Oo-roo-gwy
Montevideo Mon-teh-vee-deh-o
Paysandu Pie-san-doo

VENEZUELA Veh-neh-sweh-la
Caracas Cah-rah-cas
La Guaira La Y-rah
Maracaibo Ma-rah-ky-bo

WOMEN TAKE IMAGINARY TRIP OF SOUTH AMERICA

By MRS. WOOD GLOVER

A group of members of the Woman's Club of Arcadia are on an imaginary tour of our sister continent. Among the many things we have seen are the coffee plantations of Brazil and the jungles from which come rubber. We have basked in the sun at Rio and in Argentina we saw the fine cattle which come to us in tins all cooked ready to use.

Felt very much at home in Buenos Aires, a large up-to-date city. Down through bleak Patagonian country and around stormy Cape Horn up the western coast to Santiago, Chile, we travelled.

The cities of the western coast are not as modern but the hospitality of the people, the beauty of their buildings, parks, the beautiful statuary to be seen there, these and much more add greatly to one's collection of memories.

Our recent stay in Bolivia, high in the Andes introduced us to the history of the South American Indians. We expect our travel studies until May to take us to Venezuela, Columbia, Equador, into the Central American countries and the islands of the Carribean making the home port of New York at our June meeting, this being a picnic meeting.

Mrs. Glover Hostess to Club Group

An interesting meeting of the International Relations section of the Arcadia Woman's club was held at the home of Mrs. Wood Glover, 853 West Duarte road, last Thursday. The luncheon, served at noon with Mrs. Marie Chambers as cohostess, was accompanied by South American music.

Three excellent papers were read. Paraguay was discussed by Mrs. Mary Pulver. "Up and Down the Americas" was Mrs. Susan Riess's subject, and Mrs. May Glover discussed Cape Horn.

The next meeting, scheduled for March 28, will be preceded by a pot-luck luncheon at the home of Mrs. Riess, 22 East Longden. Papers that day will deal with the Amazon country, Argentina, and Patagonia. The ladies will also busy themselves making flags of the South American countries to be used in an April program for the Woman's club.

Good Neighbor Tour of South America

Members of the International Relations section, Woman's club have started on their "good neighbor tour of South America."

Meeting at Mrs. W. C. Bonner's home ten club members enjoyed the first part of their imaginary trip to the land of romance and beauty, making their initial "stop" at the port of Rio De Janeiro while Mrs. Boyd C. Brown told the "tourists" about the highlights of this beautiful town and harbor. Mrs. A. R. Chambers then transported the travelers to Uruguay with an absorbing paper on that country.

Setting the stage for the trip, South American dance and song numbers were played on the radiophone, creating a fitting atmosphere.

Mrs. Wood Glover, chairman of the section, presided over the business meeting at which time tentative plans were made for a program presentation at the Woman's club.

Gathering at one o'clock a South American dessert preceded the "voyage" served by Mrs. Bonner and the assisting hostess, Mrs. Elsie C. Krupp.

Others present were: Mmes. Mark Millspaugh, Williams, J. Stephen Craig, C. C. Hoffman, and Susan Riess.

REPORTS GIVEN AT SECTION MEETINGS

The International Section of the Arcadia Woman's Club met at the home of Mrs. Susan Riess, Longden avenue, Monday of this week for their regular January meeting.

One hour of current events on South America preceded the delicious luncheon served by the hostess and Mrs. Robert Armstrong and Mrs. Florence Muller, co-hostesses.

In the afternoon 3-minute reports were given by each of the members on early Indians, Incas, Mayans and Aztecs of Peru and Bolivia, Central America and Mexico, respectively.

Columbia, Equador and Venezuela will be the subject for discussion at the February 24th meeting to be held at the home of the chairman, Mrs. Wood Glover.

Present Monday were Mmes. Robert Armstrong, Florence Muller, C. C. Hoffman, D. W. Ayres, Wood Glover, Homer Brown, Elsie C. Krupp, O. H. Williams, Carroll W. Roth, Mark Millspaugh, John Renshaw, F. M. Glasser and C. S. Pulver.

Jan 29-1941

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SECTION TO MAKE FLAGS

In order to understand the world today Arcadia club-women are making a study of South America and the place it occupies in the scheme of things.

Under the guidance of Mrs. Wood Glover, chairman of International Relations section, they are studying the various countries.

Mrs. Glover was hostess at the regular meeting held in her home last week. She was assisted by Mrs. A. R. Chambers.

Following the dessert serving at 1 o'clock, Mrs. C. S. Pulver gave an informative paper on Paraguay while Mrs. H. E. Riess read "Up and Down the Americas" and Mrs. Glover discussed "Cape Horn". An open forum on South America brought forth many unusual facts.

The group is engaged in making South American flags which they will use at the special program they plan to present before the parent club sometime in April. These flags will be completed at the next meeting, a potluck luncheon at the home of Mrs. Riess. Argentine, Patagonia, and the Amazon countries are to be discussed then.

Members present included Mesdames J. A. Stoker, B. E. Rubottom, J. T. Reynolds, Roth, E. T. Reid, G. G. Meade, Krupp, Robert Ferrante, S. L. Williams and George Barngrover.

CLUB SECTION SEWS ON FLAGS

Mrs. Frances William entertained members of the International Section of Arcadia Woman's club at a special meeting in her home Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Olive Hoffman was co-hostess and Mrs. May Glover, chairman, presided.

Mrs. Elsie Krupp supervised the sewing of the South American flags to be used at the program to be presented by the section at the Woman's club on April 17.

Present were those named above and Mesdames Irene Stoker, Leanore Glasser, and Mary Pulver.

SOUTH AMERICA TO BE DISCUSSED

The International Relations Section of the Women's Club meets next Monday, November 25, at the home of Mrs. O. H. Williams, 611 West Duarte Road, at 11 o'clock a. m. Luncheon for the group will be served by Mrs. Williams.

On the program for the afternoon will be a round table discussion of current events pertaining to South America with Bolivia the particular country under study.

To be reviewed is Catherine Carr's "South American Primer," which several members have been reading.

Reservations for the meeting should be phoned to Mrs. Glover ATw. 7-1363.

Our Neighbor To the South Is Studied

The International Relations Section of Arcadia Woman's club met Thursday at 10 a. m. in the home of Mrs. Susan Reiss, for an all day session.

During the morning hours members worked on the collection of South American flags they are making under the supervision of Mrs. Elsie Krupp. A potluck luncheon at noontime divided the day, with the study program in the afternoon.

Mrs. Leanore Glasser gave a paper on South American vegetation stressing the growing of yerba mate and coffee; Mrs. Francis Williams told of explorations along the Amazon by hydroplane; Mrs. Mae Glover, section chairman, described the Chaco country, and Mrs. Irene Stoker outlined the lovely legend of the Christ of the Andes.

It was announced that a special meeting would be held today at 1:30 p. m. in the home of Mrs. Williams, 611 West Duarte road, with Mrs. Olive Hoffman as cohostess. Final arrangements for the program to be presented before the parent club on April 17 will be completed.

Those at the meeting were Mesdames Francis Leslie, Belle Bonner, Betty Roth, Bessie Reid, Florence Muller, Emma Meade, and those mentioned above.

lia, California, Thursday, October 31, 1940

y and Club

International Relations Section Meets

Featuring a roundtable discussion of international affairs and a study of South America, the International Relations section of the Woman's Club held its first meeting of the year on Monday at the home of Mrs. Elsie Krupp. Mrs. Wood Glover is chairman of the group. and presided at the morning and afternoon sessions.

Mrs. Emma Meade reviewed the book, Living High, by Overbeck, dealing with Bolivia. the South American country chosen as the topic for study at this meeting. Reports on summer reading material distributed at the pre summer meeting were given.

Members and guests enjoying the sessions and luncheon were Mesdames Wood Glover, Elsie Krupp. Emma Meade, Leola Brown, Frances Williams, Leonore Glasser, Mary Pulver, Sidney I. Prescott and John Ross.

MRS. WOOD GLOVER HOSTESS TO SECTION

Plans were discussed for the April 2 club dinner when the International section of the Woman's Club met Monday at the home of chairman, Mrs. Wood Glover. Assisting Mrs. Glover with the 12:30 luncheon which followed the current events were Mrs. John Renshaw and Miss Ruth Evans.

Talks were given on the South American country, Colombia, by Mmes. C. C. Brown, Florence Muller and John Ross. Interpreting Venezuela were Mmes. Edna Ayres, Mark Millspaugh, and S. L. Williams.

Miss Ruth Evans, Mrs. John Renshaw and Mrs. C. C. Hoffman presented talks on Ecuador.

Present in addition to the above named were Mrs. F. M. Glasser and Mrs. Elsie Krupp.

Mrs. Glover Re-Elected

International Relations section of Arcadia Woman's club met at the clubhouse Tuesday for the last meeting of the season, with Mrs. Wood Glover, chairman, presiding.

Mrs. G. G. Meade read an informative paper on Chile, which received much praise. Summer reading on South America was passed out to members.

At the election, Mrs. Glover was re-elected chairman, with Mrs. C. S. Pulver, vice-president; Mrs. Elsie C. Krupp, secretary - treasurer; Mrs. Belle Bonner, ways and means, and Mrs. Olive Hoffman, publicity, as assistants.

The section has suspended activities until the fourth Monday in October.

INT'L. RELATIONS SEC. MON. AT WILLIAMS HOME

Informative and interesting data pertaining to South America and Bolivia was given Monday by members when the monthly meeting of the International Relations section, Woman's club, met at the home of Mrs. O. H. Williams of West Duarte Road.

Current events were discussed. The hostess, assisted by Mrs. Wood Glover, chairman of the section, served luncheon, after which the ladies participated in the study of Bolivia.

"Tscheifsley Rides", the saga of a man who rode from Buenos Aires to Washington, D. C., was reviewed by Mrs. Glover.

Plans for the next meeting, Dec. 30, a post Christmas gathering carrying out the South America custom of celebrating the two holidays New Year's and Christmas were discussed. Mrs. Frank Glasser, will be the hotess, with Mrs. C. S. Pulver assisting.

Taking part in the program were Mesames Robert Armstrong, James Stoker, Mark Millspaugh, Boyd Browne, C. C. Hoffman, Elsie Krupp, Glasser and Florence Muller.

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It is time to think about the mailing of that Christmas package if it is to go very far.

International Relations Section Post-Christmas Party Tuesday

Fifteen attended the post Christmas party of International Relations' section, Woman's club, held Tuesday at Mrs. F. Glasser's home on Second Ave.

The hostess, assisted by Mrs. C. S. Pulver. served luncheon at several small tables, attractively decorated.

The party, planned for December was postponed on account of the chairman, Mrs. Wood Glover's and several other members' illness. Gifts were exchanged and motion pictures of Mexican Indians shown by Dr. Johnstone of Pasadena Archeology Society.

Mrs. Giles G. Meade won the prize for the question contest on South America. Mrs. Glover presided over a short business session.

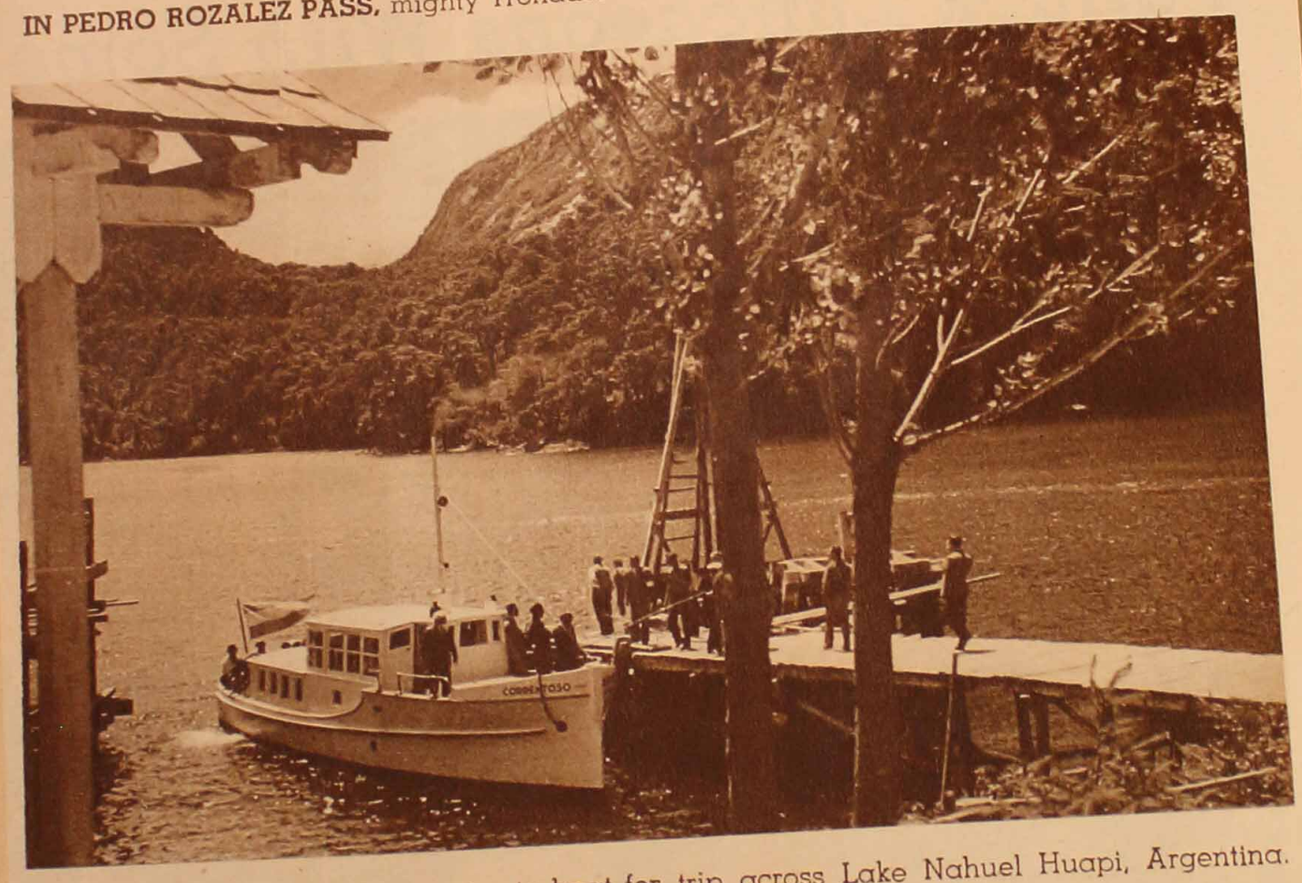
Those present were Mesdames C. C. Hoffman, O. H. Williams, Elsie C. Krup, Mark Millspaugh C. W. Roth, James Stoker, Hart Browne, Florence Muller, Susan Riess, John Renshaw. Meade, Pulver, Glover and Robert Armstrong.

"Indians of South America" will be the Jan. 27 meeting's topic. Mrs. Riess will be hostess that day and Womans club members are cordially invited.

Shown at Los Angeles Museum

LANTERN FLY is the common name of this weird-looking creature from South America but the natives of Brazil prefer the more picturesque term "flying snake." The late Willetts J. Hole, on a trip up the Amazon, included two specimens in his collection which are now on display in the Los Angeles Museum. Related to the Chinese candle fly, the creature was believed for years to be luminescent until scientists recently decided otherwise.

IN PEDRO ROZALEZ PASS, mighty Tronador volcano marks frontier between two countries.

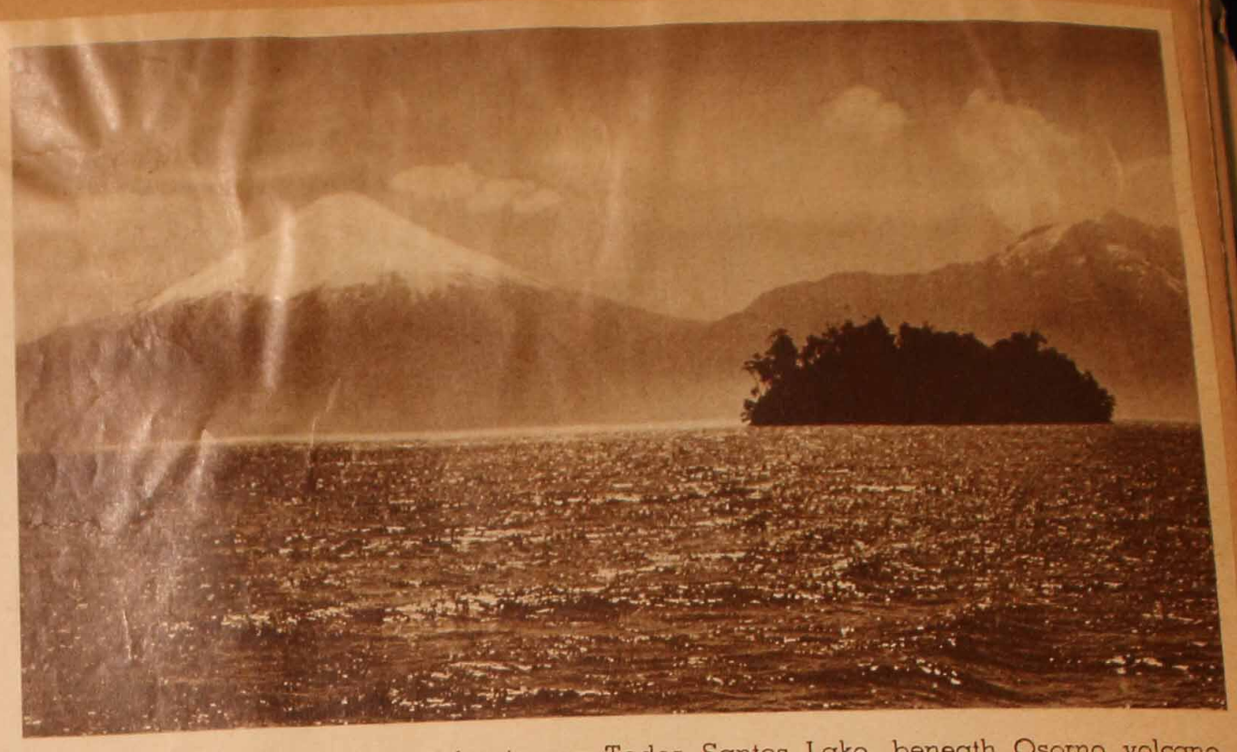


TOURISTS TRANSFER from autos to boat for trip across Lake Nahuel Huapi, Argentina.

PASSPORTS and luggage are checked at Laguna Frias, Argentina, where tourists cross another lake.

A CHAIN OF LAKES across the Andes, linking Chile and Argentina, offers an unusual transcontinental trip for tourists in South America. By crossing a series of three lakes in motor launches and using automobiles between the lakes, tourists can travel from Santiago, Chile, across the mountains to Buenos Aires, Argentina, without reaching an altitude of more than 3500 feet above sea level. On the direct transandine route the highest point reached is above 10,000 feet. Besides being a popular trip for American tourists, this Chilean-Argentina lake region is a favorite vacation country for thousands of South American families during "summer months," which are December, January, February and March down there. Pictured above are typical scenes along the route of this waterway and highway journey.

(Photos by A. A. Hauff)



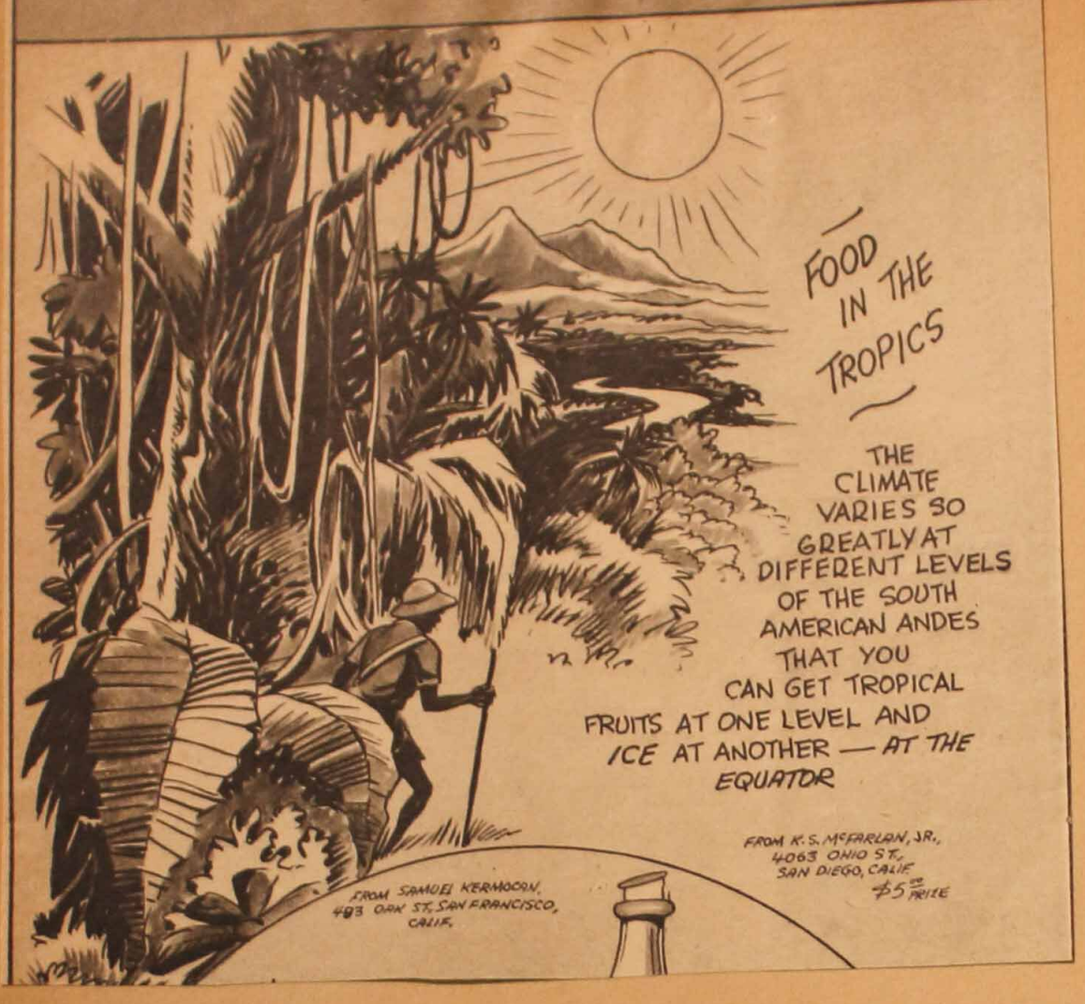
TRIP from Chile to Argentina begins on Todos Santos Lake, beneath Osorno volcano.

LAKE TRAVELERS stop overnight at Chilean hotel before motoring across chain of Andes.

AT BAHIA LOPEZ the last transfer from launch to auto is made en route to rail terminal.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

BY ROBERT PILGRIM


FOOD IN THE TROPICS
THE CLIMATE VARIES SO GREATLY AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN ANDES THAT YOU CAN GET TROPICAL FRUITS AT ONE LEVEL AND ICE AT ANOTHER — AT THE EQUATOR
FROM SAMUEL KERMOORN, 493 OAK ST, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
FROM K. S. McFARLAN, JR., 4063 OHIO ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF. $5.00 PRIZE

CHILDREN AND RELIEF

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 19.—The children of Puerto Rico have collected and turned over to the local British War Relief Society almost $1000 for a field kitchen, which will be sent abroad with the legend "From the Children of Puerto Rico to the Children of Britain" painted on its sides.

MEET YOUR NEIGHBOR – BOLIVIA

"The Switzerland of South America" — landlocked and mountainous

by Carl Kulberg

BOLIVIA is called "the Switzerland of South America" because of its high mountain cities and because it is the only nation on the continent that is landlocked.

The lofty plateau regions in western Bolivia rank with Tibet as among the highest inhabited places of the world. Three peaks of over 20,000 feet are found among these mighty Andean heights.

Even the amazingly rich tin mines of Bolivia — the earth's largest and producing a fourth of the tin used by the whole world — are located at altitudes of 15,000 feet.

The capital of the country is named La Paz — meaning "Peace." Built at an altitude of almost two and a half miles, it is the *highest* large city in the world.

The largest lake in South America is in Bolivia, Lake Titicaca, with an area of 3,300 square miles. It is a fresh-water lake — the highest body of water for steam navigation in the world. It is from 12,500 to 12,600 feet above sea level, depending upon the season — it has a full hundred-foot rise and fall of water during the course of a year.

Believe it or not, the water in Lake Titicaca never freezes and will not rust steel. There are no trees around the shores of the lake because of the great altitude and cold. But the water's edge is filled with tall reeds. The inhabitants bind these reeds together with ropes of marsh grass to build picturesque reed boats called *balsas*. Even the sails of the boats are made of reeds.

Competing with the *balsas* are several 1,000-ton steamers. All the parts for these steamers were made in England and shipped to Bolivia. There they had to be hauled more than two miles up the Andes mountains and assembled on the banks of the lake.

Bolivia's principal exports are tin, silver, lead, zinc, antimony, copper, gold and tungsten — a real mining country. Its great wealth of hard and soft woods remains almost untouched.

Soon Bolivia will be brought closer than ever to the United States. In the past we got much of our tin from her, but in a roundabout way: because we had no tin smelters, it had to be shipped first to England for processing, then reshipped to us. But since the war started we have planned to erect our own tin smelters — and to ship the ore direct from our lofty southern neighbor.

Meet Your Neighbor — Argentina

Paradise for movie fans, straphangers — and motorists

by Carl Kulberg

BUENOS AIRES, gay capital of the Argentine, is one city that has actually done something constructive about automobile parking—a headache in any city. A parking space sixteen square blocks in area has been built *under* one of the city's spacious plazas. It accommodates a thousand cars, greatly relieving street parking and the flow of traffic.

The boulevard that "roofs" this enormous parking area — Avenida Nueve de Julio—is 460 feet wide, the widest avenue in the world.

Next to Rome and New York, Buenos Aires has more Italians than any other city in the world. Its total population (2,500,000) ranks it third among all cities in the Western Hemisphere, surpassed only by New York and Chicago.

A special decree forbids anyone's appearing on the streets of Buenos Aires without a coat, impressing visitors immediately with the neatness and cleanliness of the people.

The Argentines are among the world's most enthusiastic movie-goers. Seven-hour shows, with five different pictures, are common. American pictures, with Spanish translations across the bottom, predominate. A pleasant way to learn English.

Some of its movie palaces are the last word in modern design and architecture. Their "Pullman" chairs are extra-roomy and comfortable and the space between one's knees and the backs of the chairs in the next row ahead measures a good eighteen inches. You step on nobody's corns, bump nobody's knees as you enter.

The most extraordinary cemetery in the world is that of *Recoleta* in Buenos Aires. There isn't a blade of grass, a tree or a shrub in it. It is a solid mass of marble, granite and stone. Some of the mausoleums cost a half-million dollars, are filled with priceless gold, silver and crystal urns, crucifixes and laces.

One of the larger movie theaters has a free automobile parking space directly under it. An attendant takes your car as you arrive and drives it to the basement.

New Yorkers, who travel in dirty, crowded subways, can't believe their eyes when they enter the "subterraneans" in Buenos Aires. Trains are so quiet that the wheels seem to roll on rubber. Cars and stations are spotlessly clean. The cars have no straps! And no standees! Fare: 10 centavos (2½c U. S.), and you can ride all over town on one fare.

Meet Your Neighbor — Colombia

It's the only country in South America that faces both big oceans

by Carl Kulberg

COLOMBIA is the nearest South American country to the United States, and is the oldest democracy on the continent. It hasn't had a revolution against the government in forty years.

It is the only country south of Panama that has ports and trade on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Luscious fruits grow there, including plums that are as big as apples—but topping them all is the banana. Colombia is *the* banana country of South America. Fortunes have been made in the fruit. Coffee, however, remains Colombia's most important agricultural product.

The costliest pipe line in the whole continent has just been built there. It carries oil across the Andes to the port of Cartagena.

Colombia's Magdalena River is probably the world's most temperamental waterway. After bursting into high floods it will dry up suddenly and completely, leaving river traffic stranded. Even veteran boatmen cannot predict accurately when "Maggie" will flood up or dry up.

The ancient walls, forty feet thick in places, that surround Cartagena recall the great wall of China. But they were not strong enough to stop Sir Francis Drake from plundering the city during his West Indies raids.

Sports fans of Bogota, the capital of Colombia, have a sure cure for athletes who give a dull performance. The city, with its population of 350,000, boasts one of the finest bullfighting arenas in the world. And the bootblacks, of whom there must be thousands, are ardent fans. If a toreador is not sensational enough, the bootblacks descend upon him, drag him to one of the city fountains and toss him in.

Colombia possesses the oldest commercial air line in the world. Known as SCADTA, it was launched in 1919 by a German World War ace. Recently the Colombians dissolved its German control, and now it is run jointly by Pan American Airways and the Colombian government, under the name "Avianca."

Women have good reason for knowing Colombia. The finest emeralds in the world are found there — and a flawless Colombia emerald sometimes brings three times the price of a diamond of similar size and quality.

Meet Your Neighbor . . . Peru

Despite all its gold, Peru must thank a bird for present-day prosperity

by Carl Kulberg

PERU lies on the *west* coast of South America, but a large part of Southern Peru actually is *east* of New York.

Of all the South American countries Peru is by far the richest historically. Its Inca empire was one of the greatest civilizations developed by a primitive people.

Peru has always had, and still has, incalculable wealth in gold. The followers of the fabulous Atahualpa, last Inca emperor, paid the Spanish conqueror Pizarro a golden ransom of $15,000,000 — and were prepared to pay ten times that amount.

Lima, oldest city on the continent, is Peru's capital — and it is the most Spanish of South American cities. Even today its 500,000 inhabitants follow many of the traditions and customs of old Spain.

Pizarro's mummy lies in a transparent glass case in the ancient cathedral at Lima.

Copper, oil and silver swell Peru's riches. But one of her greatest sources of income is the gift of a bird. The barren guano islands off the coast, which have been the home of millions

of sea birds since the days of the Incas, supply tons upon tons of superfertilizer.

Want to try a train ride three miles above the sea? Then buy a ticket on the Peruvian Central Railway, the highest standard-gauge railroad in the world, which crosses the wild Andes at altitudes of fifteen and sixteen thousand feet. And if you find yourself getting short of breath, attendants will supply you with oxygen.

Ask your wife if she can name the world's rarest fleece. It's vicuña, from a rare, strange animal found only in Peru and Bolivia. He looks like a beautiful fawn and lives two or three miles up in the Peruvian mountains, where almost no other mammal can survive. His beautiful golden-chestnut fleece brings fabulous prices — and to make sufficient cloth for a single overcoat (price: around $900) the hair of about sixty vicuñas is needed.

Peru boasts a university older even than Harvard or William and Mary. The University of San Marcos, in Lima, founded in 1551, was the first university in North or South America.

On a monument beside the concrete highway from Lima to Callao stands an automobile that was smashed to smithereens in an accident. Inscribed on the base is a reminder to speeding motorists: "*Despacio se va lejos.*" Which means: "Go slow and you will travel far."

Meet Your Neighbor — Uruguay

Land of roses, beaches and civic pride. Get out and vote — or else!

by Carl Kulberg

IN ALL of Uruguay, there are no Andean peaks, no deserts, no wastelands, not even many forests. The whole country is one long, fertile, undulating plain — a pastoral paradise.

Uruguay may be short on size—it's the smallest South American republic—but it's long on social legislation. It put social security on the lawbooks long before the United States did; and it was the first country in South America to abolish capital punishment, grant women the right to vote, separate the church from the state, adopt a minimum-wage law, and create an eight-hour workday.

Uruguay's capital is Montevideo, a clean, modern city — and a summer resort too. It is called the "Riviera of South America" and has more beach than Atlantic City.

There are ten times as many sheep in the country as there are people, and almost as many cattle — the raw materials from which Uruguay makes her famous bouillon, exported to many parts of the world.

Uruguay was the first South American country to legalize divorce. Proceedings are not aired sensationally in public courts; nor do newspapers publicize them. The hearings are conducted privately and only in the presence of those concerned, their attorneys and the presiding judge.

Add to Montevideo's reputation for cleanliness: it is the only city in South America which can boast more laundries than old churches.

Juan Diaz de Solis was the first explorer to see the *Cerro*, the 500-foot rocky cone that overlooks the capital. He was trying to find a short cut from the Atlantic to the Pacific by sailing up the La Plata River.

Eight hundred varieties of roses line Montevideo's famous boulevard, the Prado. It likes to be called the "City of Roses."

But what makes Uruguay so utterly different is this: a Uruguayan who does not vote is fined!

Meet Your Neighbor — Ecuador

Believe it or not, this nation grows buttons — 25,000 tons a year

by Carl Kulberg

ECUADOR is named after the equator, because that famous "imaginary line" runs directly through the country.

You may have worn Ecuador's most famous product and given all the credit to another country. Panama hats have always been made in Ecuador, but the outside world first bought them in the retail shops of Panama and named them after that country.

Ecuador practically "buttons up the world." The buttons on your clothes, the poker chips you play with, may have come from there. And they aren't ivory or bone, as you may have suspected—they're nuts. Ecuador grows an ivorylike nut called the tagua, and exports more than 50,000,000 pounds of them each year to the world's button manufacturers.

Just a hop, skip and jump from the equator is Ecuador's capital, Quito. But its population of 150,000 people doesn't complain about the equatorial heat. The answer is that this tropic capital lies serenely at an elevation of 8,500 feet and is surrounded by high snow-clad volcanic mountains. It is called the "city of eternal spring."

In pirate days a Spanish treasure ship was wrecked near Point Salinas in Ecuador. The booty, including gold and silver coins, sank in the treacherous waters. Even today, when there is an extreme low tide, pieces of eight and gold doubloons are found at Salinas and other Ecuadorean beaches. Only a year ago a ten-inch bar of silver was found.

Natives will show you a simple test by which you can tell whether your Panama hat is a good one. Hold it against a strong light, look through the inside of the crown and count the *number of rings* encircling the "core." Ten rings or more means you have an exquisite hat. And the best ones run into real money. Those that come from Monte Cristi retail in the United States at prices up to $200.

Guayaquil, Ecuador's leading port, has been sacked by buccaneers, laid low by conflagrations and earthquakes, hit by both bubonic and typhoid plagues — and has come through every calamity. Today it is a fine, well-paved city with modern sanitation. And life there is unbelievably inexpensive.

For two dollars you can have a room in the Metropolitan or any other modern hotel in Guayaquil — with meals. Generally the room measures twenty by twenty-four feet, and the ceiling is eighteen feet high. It contains a huge, colorful Indian rug and enough *modernistic* furniture to start a New York apartment — two beds, two dressers, a vanity, lamps, a desk and *five* chairs.

Getting back to your Panama hat, did you know that it was made from palm? Men collect the palm and process them — and Indian women and children do the weaving, which is monotonous work. The strands must be constantly moistened in water, and it takes as much as *seven weeks* to make one fine hat.

Brazil Cotton Goes to Japan

Eight Thousand Tons Pass Through Harbor in New Nippon Policy

BY PHIL MOREHOUSE

A full shipload of Brazilian cotton for Japan passed through this harbor during the week-end, attesting Nippon's progress toward her policy adopted months ago of turning elsewhere than to the United States for such supplies as are possible so trade may suffer a minimum from growing Japanese-American tension.

The shipment also is believed in line with the Japan-Brazil barter treaty effected last summer for an exchange of $25,000,000 worth of commerce.

The cotton comprised 8000 tons, approximately 32,000 bales, aboard the Kurama Maru of the O.S.K. Line, bound for Kobe. The ship also picked up 200 bales of American cotton here and several tons of borax.

In port was the Kokusai Line motorship Kagu Maru to discharge 1000 bales of Japanese raw silk for express dispatch overland to New York, for which she sailed with additional silk after disembarking seven passengers.

CHIEFTAIN—Pictured here in his colorful native garments is the chief of a Pisac district Indian tribe in Peru.
A. A. Hauff photo

Contrasts of Old and New Give South America Charm

South America, with its great contrast of the old and the new, the highly civilized and primitive, the beautiful and the ugly, offers a new field for travel which will not shortly be overcrowded.

This great continent with its cosmopolitan, beautiful and gracious cities, its towering, awe-inspiring mountains, its beautiful lakes, waterfalls and great rivers, rivals any continent in the world in both man-made and natural beauty.

Present-day South America is close to the United States. The giant Pan American Air Lines planes brings the continent to North America's very door.

Travel Time Cut

A traveler from New York may now be in the countries to the far south of the continent in less time than it would have taken him to reach San Francisco a few short years ago. Or if he does not choose to travel by air, he may take an interesting, pleasant trip through the Panama Canal and down the east coast of the southern continent on luxurious liners.

New hotels are being built throughout the South American continent. New railroads are being constructed. Schedules are being improved. New automobile roads, some of them marvels of engineering skill, have been completed.

Travel to South America is a simple affair but there are plenty of virtually unexplored lands left for the more venturesome. The continent is so large and varied that it can suit the needs of all who travel there.

Bolivia Attracts

Bolivia will not lag behind any of the other countries in providing beauty, thrills or comfort for travelers. New hotels and new transportation facilities are provided as soon as they are necessary. This country, one of the most varied in South America, provides many unique sights and experiences and should not be left out of the itinerary of any traveler.

It has some of the highest mountains and oldest ruins, cities which vie with the best in modern improvements as well as picturesque cities scarcely changed since colonial times. It has great plains, pleasant green valleys and unconquered jungles. It has a picturesque, unspoiled native population. Lake Titicaca alone, the highest lake in the world, is well worth the trip in the opinion of many.

People of the United States have always been aware of the genuine welcome which they receive in Bolivia. As their visits become more frequent, the friendly feeling between these two countries will grow to its full and rightful proportion.

Yucatan Capital Has Much Which Offers Interest

Camera fans will love the market places of Merida, capital of Yucatan, for they are as colorful today as they were in ancient times. Now, as then, the women, in dresses embroidered in gay-colored designs, do most of the selling.

Squatting on the ground, they are surrounded by a varicolored framework of neatly piled peppers and tomatoes, baskets of beans and maize, jars of honey and mounds of salt from the marshland.

Others sell woven hammocks, straw hats, pestles and pottery. For the market represents Merida's strongest link with its Indian past, the persistence of an ancient tradition.

In all other respects Merida, with its 110,000 inhabitants, is a thoroughly modern city. It was founded in 1542 on the site of the Indian town of Ti-Ho by an army of Spanish conquistadores led by Francisco de Montejo.

The streets of the city were laid out according to a plan made by Montejo himself, and around the principal square were built the house of the Montejo family, the city council, the cathedral and the bishop's palace.

The city is rich in historical and architectural interest, and presents a series of fascinating contrasts in its startling juxtaposition of the old and the new. The museum, too, with its fine collection of Mayan antiquities will claim attention. At night, pleasantly tired after the day's sight-seeing, one may lounge comfortably on one of the benches in the Plaza and listen to the music of the local orchestra.

Pyramid of Sun Should Be 'Must' on Mexico Visit

There are many points of interest in and around Mexico City which by reason of their very proximity often are neglected by tourists who are willing to travel hundreds of kilometers to see wonders which may be seen a scant 15 miles from the Zocalo.

One of the wonders of the Western Hemisphere that should not be missed by the tourist are the pyramids of Teotihuacan.

Rising to a height of 200 feet, the massive Pyramid of the Sun commands a view of the entire Valley of Mexico. This giant edifice, built by the sweat and blood of 20,000 Toltec slaves, was begun 40 centuries ago by the primeval inhabitants of Mexico. The colossal pyramid has now been restored almost to its original proportions.

Its base outline is a huge square and towers above the surrounding countryside. Although the ascent is by no means difficult, visitors should take into account the high altitude of Mexico and proceed in a leisurely fashion.

Dates Name Streets

In Buenos Aires streets are named not only for famous men and places but also for dates. Two of the best known thoroughfares are 25 de Mayo (May 25) and the Avenida 9 de Julio (July 9 Ave.,) both so called for great national holidays which correspond more or less to the Fourth of July in the United States.

Argentina to Get $100,000,000 in Credit From United States

Treasury and Export-Import Bank Announce Each Will Give $50,000,000 to Stabilize Currency

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. (AP)—The Treasury and Export-Import Bank announced today they are planning a $100,000,000 credit to Argentina.

Secretary Morgenthau said he was considering in the total a $50,000,000 credit from the Treasury's stabilization fund to stabilize Argentine-United States money.

Warren Lee Pierson, president of the Export-Import Bank, added, "I'd hate to see the Treasury do better than us," when asked how much money the bank will lend Argentina.

These statements came as Pierson and Morgenthau prepared to receive an Argentine financial mission to settle some of the details.

Argentines See Necessity of Three-Power Agreement

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 5. (AP)—Official comment on a United States plan to extend a $100,000,000 credit to Argentina was unavailable today but persons high in government circles expressed pleasure.

They added, however, that they anticipated further co-operation looking toward "normalization" of trade between the two countries as far as wartime conditions permit.

Some observers saw as a necessary adjunct to the credit a triangular arrangement among Argentina, the United States and Great Britain for disposal of Argentina's large farm surpluses.

Clerks' Strike Aid Sent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. (AP)—The Labor Department today ordered Conciliators Omar F. Hoskins and Frank J. Ashe to go from San Francisco to Oakland, Cal., to help settle a strike of retail clerks at the Montgomery Ward Co.

Caribbean State Parley Opened

Delegates From 13 Democracies Attend Third Conference

PORT AU PRINCE (Haiti) April 22. (U.P.)—The third conference of the Caribbean States, which President Stenio Vincent of Haiti said "could go far toward helping solve the vast hemisphere problems," opened here tonight.

Attending the opening session in the national palace were delegates from 13 nations—Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the United States and Puerto Rico.

Foreign Minister Albert Beliard welcomed the delegates. He said their very presence was proof of the unanimity of feelings and ideals of the countries they represented.

"Fate has placed the reins of democracy in the hands of these countries in the universal crisis threatening to undermine the foundations of democracy," Beliard said.

Before the conference opened President Vincent hailed it as an event of cultural importance, reaffirming the common interests of the participants and consolidating Pan-Americanism.

VISITOR—Dr. Josue Gollan, president of Universidad Nacional del Litoral, Santa Fe, Argentina, and his wife, Matilde de Gollan, as they arrived in Los Angeles last night.
Times photo

Latin Trade Talks to Start

Washington Plans Pacts With Argentina and Uruguay

WASHINGTON, May 12. (AP)—The United States government, seeking to close important gaps in hemisphere economic defense, announced its intention tonight to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements with Argentina and Uruguay, chief meat-producing countries in Latin America.

Earlier negotiations with the two southern republics broke down last year after strong opposition developed in cattle-raising and agriculture States to any concessions allowing imports of competing products.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION

After long preliminary discussions, the State Department announced the opening of the new formal negotiations on the eve of the arrival here of the Argentine Foreign Minister Enrique Ruizguinazu.

Secretary of State Hull will head an official reception committee greeting him here tomorrow.

If trade agreements result from the new negotiations, they will be the first made by the United States since December, 1939, when one was signed with Venezuela.

They may lead also to a renewed drive by Secretary Hull to bring other American republics into trade agreements with the United States.

HEARING DATE SET

Agreements now exist with 11 of the 20 other American nations. In addition to Argentina and Uruguay, those with which there are no agreements are Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Mexico, Panama, Chile and the Dominican Republic.

The State Department announced that public hearings on the proposed agreements would start on June 23. As in the previous hearings, strong objections are expected from cattle-raising and agricultural States to lowering tariffs on their products.

TRADE INCREASES

Trade with Argentina and Uruguay, as with other Latin-American countries, has bounded upward in recent months as the national defense program here brought heavy demands for their raw materials and they turned to the United States, rather than European countries, for more manufactured goods.

Heading the list of Argentine products on which the United States may grant import concessions are cheese, preserved, pickled or salted fish, grapes, plums, pears, flaxseed, corned beef hash, broom corn, champagne and wines, wools, hides, cattle skins and footwear.

The list for Uruguay included flaxseed, wools, hides, tallow and glycerin.

Argentina Asserts 80 Items Involved

BUENOS AIRES, May 12. (AP) Argentina's Foreign Minister, Guillermo Rothe, announced tonight that trade negotiations soon would be started with the United States in an effort to reach a reciprocal agreement covering some 80 different items of manufacture and agriculture.

He said that the conclusion of such an agreement would be a "most important development in our international economic relations."

Automobiles, agricultural machinery, electrical appliances, fresh and canned fruits, cigarettes, tobacco, varnish, refrigerators, enamels, film and radios, he said, would be among the 80 items discussed.

The Finance Ministry announced that Argentine exports, mainly due to a 93 per cent decrease in exported grain, had decreased 32.9 per cent during the first four months of 1941.

Chamber Director Named

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12. (AP) Frank Cornell, president of a tractor company at Salinas bearing his name, was elected to membership in the board of directors of the California State Chamber of Commerce today.

Argentine Educator Says Barrier to Hemisphere Unity Economic

Principal barrier to success of the United States' good-neighbor policy between the Americas is the problem of economics.

That was the statement yesterday of Dr. Josue Gollan, president of Universidad Nacional del Litoral in Santa Fe, Argentina, who arrived here by Southern Pacific from San Francisco on a four-day visit as guest of S.C.

Met at Union Station by Dr. Octavio Mendez Pereira, former president of the University of Panama and presently a visiting professor of Spanish-American literature at S.C., Dr. Gollan emphasized, however, that Argentina holds dear the democratic way of life and is building for hemispheric solidarity.

CHEMIST OF RENOWN

The soft-spoken, bespectacled university president, a chemist of wide renown who now is educational overseer of 11,000 Argentine youths, is traveling with his wife, Matilde de Gollan, as guest of the State Department.

He already has visited the University of California and numerous eastern universities and colleges and will visit many more before he sails from New York June 6. He is one of several South American educational, industrial and business leaders brought here on good-will tours by the government.

CITES MEAT NEEDS

Such intellectual co-operation between the continents is the beginning of the good-neighbor policy at work, Dr. Gollan said through Dr. Pereira, who acted as interpreter.

But the culmination of the United States' aim in cultivating the friendship of Latin America lies, he believes, in the establishment of an equitable interexchange of trade.

For instance, Dr. Gollan said, meat surpluses at present are Argentina's big problem. But that problem could be solved, he declared, if the United States would purchase just 1 per cent of the meat it consumes from Argentina.

The real danger of friction between the Americas is the economic factor, for, intrinsically, the ideals of the people of the two continents are the same, he said.

What Argentina would do if the United States were drawn into the war is a mystery of the future for Dr. Gollan. But he said that the general sentiment of his country now is "in favor" of Britain, although there are some groups to the contrary.

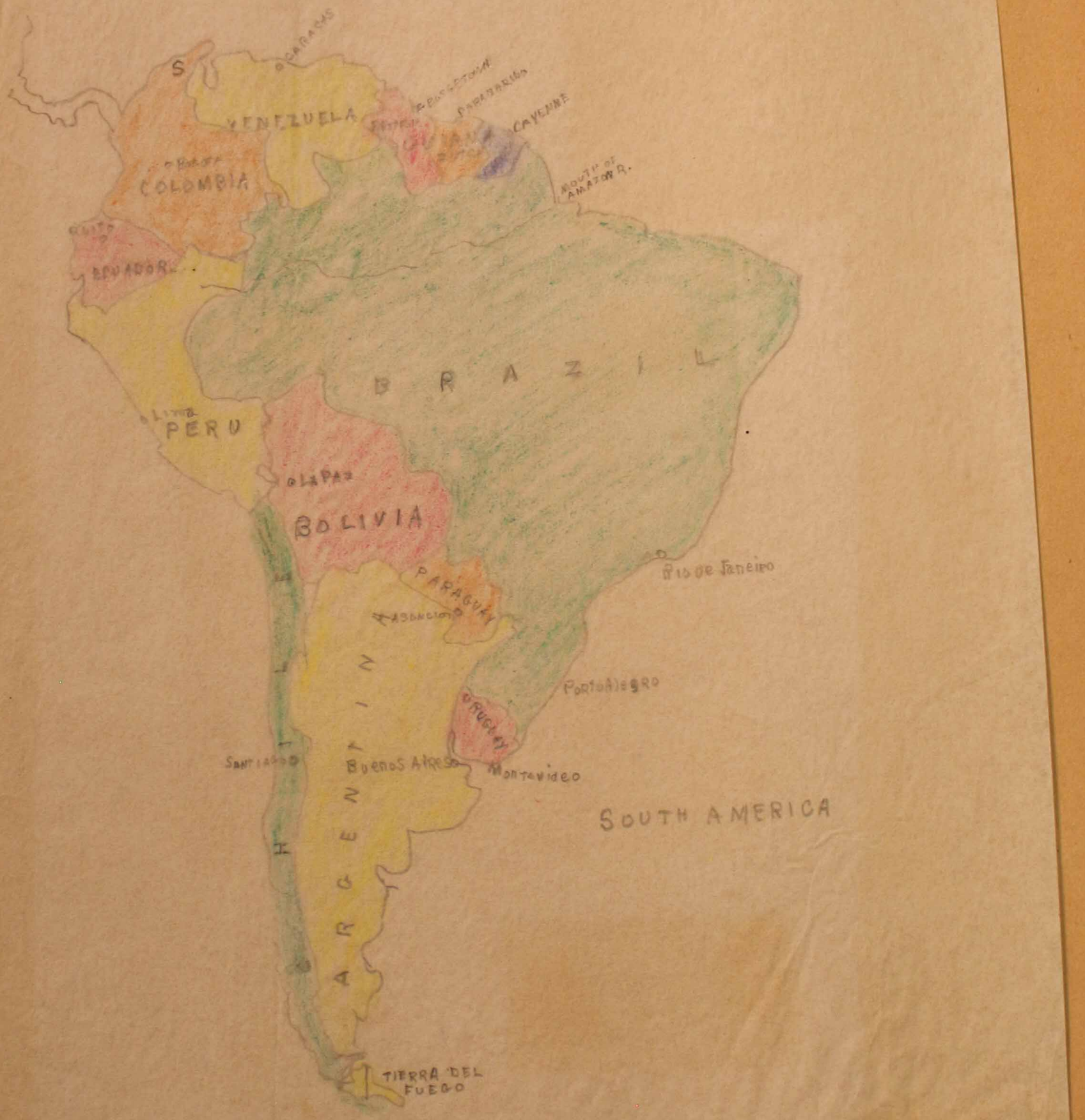
Dr. Gollan fingered a Rotary Club pin in his lapel. He smiled. He spoke to Dr. Pereira.

"Dr. Gollan," said Dr. Pereira, "believes that democracies work too slowly and sometimes against the will of the people."

As to United States schools, Dr. Gollan was all enthusiasm. He especially is impressed by the research work and the decorum of the students here.

Students in the United States are better behaved than in South America because their interests are not so political and they have more liberty in choosing their studies.

In Argentina, where tuition is extremely low, the only educational problem is finding enough room for the students desirous of enrolling in the schools.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BUENOS AIRES
URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO
PORTO ALEGRO
RIO DE JANEIRO
CAYENNE
MOUTH OF AMAZON R.
BRAZIL
ARGENTINE
TIERRA DEL FUEGO
SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINE SOCIAL REFORM LEGISLATION BEING ENACTED

L.A. Times 5-18-41

BY ALLEN HADEN

Chicago Daily News Foreign Service

BUENOS AIRES, May 17. (Exclusive)—Americo Ghioldi, third son of Italian immigrants, is just the kind of man you would expect to see as the driving force today behind Argentina's social legislation program.

In the nine years Ghioldi has represented the city of Buenos Aires as one of its five Socialist deputies in Congress he has become a recognized force in the Socialist party.

He doesn't smoke but puts away quantities of weak tea with lemon. His vigor might, if he drank anything stronger, make him blow up and burst.

MANY IN CITIES

"Before you can understand what we have done in social legislation, you must know what we are," he said to me.

"Argentina has roughly a population of 13,000,000 computed on the unreliable basis of the 1914 census. Of that total, we estimate 65 per cent are urban dwellers. Industrial workers we figure are about 700,000 and agricultural workers about 450,000.

"This condition has channeled most of our social legislation toward benefiting urban and industrial workers, with some small attention to the rural tenant but hardly any to protect the hired field hand, our peon."

HISTORY SKETCHED

Accompanying himself with small and decisive gestures, Ghioldi quickly sketched the history of industrialization in Argentina and the parallel rise of the Socialist party. Industrialization began at the end of the 19th century and the Socialist party was founded in 1896 by Juan B. Justo, whose name any tourist finds profusely used to christen townlets and avenues in the country. Alfredo Palacios (now Senator) was the first Socialist Deputy from Buenos Aires. The foundation of the party, the election of Palacios, the first strikes and their immediate repression by the police all coincided.

"Palacios won his (and our) first victory in 1905 when he succeeded in forcing through Congress a law requiring one day of rest weekly for all workers," Ghioldi said. "But the real foundation of Argentina's fairly good work in social measures was the creation of the national Department of Labor in 1912."

UPHILL FIGHT WAGED

The fight has been uphill but constant. In 1915 compensation for industrial accidents was made compulsory. Insurance against accidents was done privately and was not required by law.

With a quick gesture of deprecation, Ghioldi continued: "It was only in 1940 that we made that law cover rural workers. That shows you the preponderant attention given to urban and industrial workers."

[illegible] went on, "female [illegible] regulated. [illegible]an

the country, the responsibility has fallen on Ghioldi to draft the proposed law for a minimum wage and the law promoting professional and industrial apprentices.

"Those two laws," he said, "are the most important before Argentine public opinion today. Of the two I put more emphasis on the latter. I look to the youth of our country. Of the 1,100,000 youths between the ages of 15 and 19, only some 400,000 study, work in commerce, in industry or in the fields. The balance—namely 700,000—have neither schools to attend nor work to do. When they finally get to work at the age of 20 or 21 they know nothing and can do nothing. That's the problem we face and that's the problem we shall solve."

You go away feeling that the problem is in good hands.

1941, Chicago Daily News, Inc.

U. S. Like Fairyland, Says Brazil Educator

America is like a fairy tale to him, Dr. Pedro Calmon, dean of the University of Rio de Janeiro Law School, declared today when he arrived in Los Angeles on the good-will tour he is making of the United States under sponsorship of the State Department.

"Never has the time been so ripe for the cementing and increasing of friendly relations between the countries of the North American and South American continents," Dr. Calmon declared.

"These tours that the Department of State of your country is sponsoring is a vital step in bringing about that friendship and understanding, and when I return to Rio I intend to devote a major part of time to leading the movement of Pan-American goodwill."

Dr. Calmon arrived in New York last April 21, has toured the east and south, and will leave for northern California after his week's visit in Los Angeles.

He was met at the train by R. G. Le Vaux, delegate from the Brazilian Committee, and by Harry Silke, representing the University of Southern California, which will play host to him and his family during their stay.

Dr. Calmon plans to confer with educational and cultural leaders here, and to visit the city's major colleges and universities. He also is particularly interested in visiting Hollywood and the motion picture studios, and declared that films can be a most important adjunct to Pan-Americanism.

"The United States seems like something out of 'Alice in Wonderland'," Dr. Calmon said. "Always before, this country has been a book to me, and this tour represents a reading of it, page by page."

Dr. Calmon, who is 39 years old, is traveling with his wife, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Maurice Caillet; a niece, Miss Neida Santos, and one of his two children, Maurice Calmon. They will said from New York for Brazil on June 20.

Herald-Express 5-24-41

Jesuit missionaries who first went to Paraguay even taught Italian grand opera to the Indians.

L.A. Times 5-18-41

Argentina, Facing Crisis, Looking To Russia

Nation Must Sell Its Grain or Collapse, Is Contention

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 21. (AP)—Prompted by Argentina's acute economic situation, negotiations are reported under way for sale of part of the country's 6,000,000-ton grain surplus and other products to Soviet Russia.

"It is no longer a question of whether we like Communism," said a source close to the agriculture ministry, "it is a question of selling grain crops which threaten to smash Argentina's economic structure unless the markets are opened."

Argentina never has recognized the Soviet and was, in fact, the sponsor of the resolution which expelled Russia from the League of Nations because of her activity against Finland.

Informed persons here said the marketing plan was heavy with complications.

British Refusal Seen

Great Britain, they pointed out, probably would refuse to let exports to Russia go much beyoud what would be considered normal, because England believes the products might be destined for Germany.

(On Jan. 10 the soviet agreed to send Germany quantities of food, especially grain, in a collaboration described as an enlarged economic agreement.)

How far the Argentine-Soviet negotiations have gone has not been disclosed, but in London last Wednesday Hugh Dalton, British minister of economic warfare, was said to be investigating a report that Russia proposed to form a 200-vessel merchant fleet to carry produce from the Americas to Russia.

The next day this report was denied by responsible Soviet sources in London, saying that "the Soviet has enough ships of its own to transport its needs."

Serious Outlook Told

Although the Soviet Government is not officially represented here, Russians have been active in recent months increasing their purchases of hides and wool. In one week, two merchantmen sailed from Buenos Aires for Russia.

Argentina's willingness to swallow its opposition to Communism was said to have been increased when prospects for the coming harvest indicated a bumper corn crop of 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons.

Sources close to the agriculture ministry said Argentina, with 300,000,000 pesos ($75,000,000) already tied up in minimum price guarantees to grain producers, faced a "most serious outlook" in the new crop year.

(AP photo)

L.A. Times 5-14-41

Latin Republics Declared Aligned With United States

Chilean Defense Minister Announces Southern Nations One in Cause of Continental Defense

SANTIAGO (Chile) May 10. (U.P.) — The Latin-American countries would be required to make common cause with the United States in the interests of continental defense, should the United States become involved in the war, according to the opinion of Juvenal Hernandez, Chilean Minister of National Defense.

In an interview published in the newspaper El Mercurio, Hernandez said that the entry of the United States "would create for all the nations of America a situation which we would have to examine jointly," but added:

"In the name of the inexorable unity of the continent, I consider that it would be unavoidable for all of us, from Mexico southward, to collaborate by one means or another in the common defense of the continent. We are economic tributaries of the greatest power, the United States, and the simple instinct of self-preservation, without considering any other reason, obliges us to make common cause with the government of that great nation."

CHILE LACKS SHIPS

Hernandez said that in case of joint continental defense action, Chile would be asked to patrol the Straits of Magellan, but he feared that lack of ships would hinder Chile in such a task.

"We have an army and navy perfectly organized and ready for anything," he said, "but in the fleet, although we have the man power, we lack the needed ships."

He pointed out that before the start of the war the government was negotiating with Great Britain for the construction of naval units, but that the war naturally ended the negotiations. He said that Chile's navy of one battleship, a few cruisers, five destroyers and seven submarines "are few for patrolling our coast."

PEOPLE UNITED

"An important thing," he said, "is that the people of Chile, despite their sharp political divisions, have deeply-rooted democratic sentiments, and if the hour of trial arrives the people will respond without vacillation for the common defense of the liberties of America."

Hernandez dismissed a suggestion that the youth of Chile are imbued with totalitarian doctrine.

"On the contrary," he said, "among our student youth there exists a profound admiration for President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Roosevelt is admired because of his intrepid defense of the democratic doctrines of liberty and human dignity, and Churchill, because he is the fine incarnation of the heroic fiber of a people who are valiantly defending their right to life."

MATCHES OF SOVIET RUSSIA DUMPED ON MARKET IN PERU

L.A. Times 5-11-41

LIMA (Peru) May 10. (Exclusive) — Forty million boxes of safety matches from the Soviet Union are on sale in Lima, with their point of origin carefully concealed, but Peruvians are passing time steaming off the Peruvian cover to reveal the Russian label.

Few persons know how the matches happened to come to Peru or why the government tobacco monopoly insisted that the Soviet design on the cover be hidden beneath a Peruvian stamp. They were shipped to Lima from a warehouse in New York and the Soviet design was obliterated to prevent illegal importation of more.

Peru faced a shortage of matches, as did other Latin-American countries, with the outbreak of war, the British blockade and the German counterblockade. For many years it had received them on two-year contracts from Sweden.

CONTRACT ALLOWED

Then the government authorized the match monopoly to enter into a contract for 1940 with the Cia. Chilena de Fosforos de Talca. Arrangements were completed for 40,000,000 boxes to cost about 1,000,000 Peruvian soles — about $155,000. First deliveries came in April of that year, but it soon became apparent that the country would have to seek another source of supply.

Bids were asked from American and other manufacturers, but their prices were high. The government wanted to continue to sell them at 5 centavos a box, about three-fourths of a cent.

Then Gubbins & Co., Lima importer, heard of 40,000,000 boxes of Soviet matches in the New York customs house. The price was right, for the owner wanted to get rid of them. The entire lot was shipped to Peru.

COVERS PASTED ON

But the government balked. It did not want to sell matches — a whole year's supply — with "Made in Soviet Union" printed on the red, yellow and black covers. Gubbins & Co. had to print 40,000,000 Peruvian covers and hire several hundred girls to paste them on. They still are pasting them on in three or four Lima warehouses—a green and yellow cover imprinted "El Inca" with the word "Peru" used three times.

But though the girls continue to paste them over the Soviet label, the people of Lima continue to steam them off.

"There really is no use in pasting them on," said Reynaodo Gubbins, head of the firm.

Herald 5-16-41

GENERAL NEWS

TRADE WEEK CEREMONIES OPEN HERE

Inter-Nation Exhibit In State Building to Begin Observance

With the opening of a graphic inter-nation exhibit in the State Building in Exposition Park and a meeting of the Interschool World Trade Congress at U. C. L. A., Foreign Trade Week observance began today in Los Angeles.

Fifteen hundred students from schools, and colleges and universities from 10 Southern California counties gathered in Royce Hall for the congress, which climaxes a year of classroom study in foreign trade.

Sponsored by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Foreign Trade Week has as its purpose the greater public understanding of the importance of Los Angeles Harbor and international trade to Southern California.

RELIEF MAPS

Miniature trains bearing export commodities to the harbor and import items to interior points will operate on a 40-foot relief map of California in the Exposition Park exhibit. Another feature will be a giant revolving map of the world, showing nationals and trade routes "blacked out" by the war.

Visiting hours are from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., weekdays, and noon to 7 p. m. on Sundays.

"Latin America's Contribution to the Commerce of Southern California" a pageant written by Helen M. Bailey, Ph.D., was presented before the U. C. L. A. Trade Congress by the Manual Arts High School social living class, and reports on what the various schools are doing about foreign trade were to be given by student representatives.

CONSULAR CORPS

Members of the Latin American consular corps in Los Angeles will attend the congress, at which W. D. Fraser, general chairman of the 1941 Foreign Trade Week, will speak. Later the students were to split up for 21 group discussions on Pan-American trade and harbor development.

Tomorrow educational leaders of the Southland will be taken on a tour of the harbor.

Foreign Trade

Annual Observance of Week Follows Big Increase in Harbor Business

Present world conditions have brought into new focus the importance of foreign trade, and the export and import business through Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor for April soared to $59,307,000, the largest foreign trade business by water for any one month in the history of the port.

Our export record was made in spite of the fact that the west coast is completely shut off from continental Europe, and that most exports for England went overland instead of moving through the harbor.

Our import record was caused chiefly by heavy receipts of crude rubber, the part of the government's accumulation program.

Foreign Trade Week this year, beginning today, will include May 18 to 25, inclusive.

Foreign Trade Week was created and first observed by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in 1927, and since that time the observance has become an annual event, participated in by many nations of the earth.

The reason for the observance is to conduct a mass educational campaign, to acquaint the people how foreign trade affects them individually, both from a standpoint of money and in making available world products which create a better standard of living.

The present war situation has confused the picture very much, but in time the war will become history and the nations of earth will once more engage in international trade.

Meanwhile, it believes us as a free people to study the facts concerning exports and imports in the large sense.

Between 75 and 80 per cent of all imports through the Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor represent raw or semi-raw materials, to be used to mix, blend and fabricate salable products in Los Angeles factories.

Within the immediate area of the harbor are industries dependent upon the port whose output is valued at more than $1,000,000,000 annually.

Before they can engage in mutually beneficial trade, men must first become acquainted with and understand each other.

Foreign Trade Week has served this purpose in the past, and just now we should prepare for the struggle for world trade that will come when the war conditions pass.

When that time arrives, our success in meeting the competition of all the world will be measured by the extent to which we ourselves have become acquainted with the intricacies and benefits of foreign trade.

The proper observance of Foreign Trade Week will furnish each of us with information and ability which will be to our advantage later on.

For Congressional Record

MAY 4, 1941—PART 13

BRAZIL ACTS TO TERMINATE AXIS CONTROL OF BANKING

BY ALLEN HARRIS

Chicago Daily News Foreign Service

BUENOS AIRES, May 1—Five out of the nine foreign banks operating in Brazil are subject to Axis control. This fact is believed to have been the prime motive for Brazil's recent bank nationalization decree providing that all bank capital must be owned by Brazilians and that no foreign banks can accept deposits.

Brazil is playing safe, not knowing which way the European war is likely to end. With the nationalization decree the country hopes to meet every emergency.

In case the war should end with Germany controlling Europe, Brazil fears the Axis-controlled banks would serve as instruments of totalitarian influence. Even now the Germanic Bank and the German Overseas Bank are agents for propaganda in the states of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande Do Sul. Both states have large unassimilated German immigrant populations.

COMPROMISES MAPPED

The decree provides for "arrangements" or compromises in the five years before it goes into effect on June 30, 1946. That means that if Britain wins the war the decree can be left in the air by "arrangements."

The move is part of President Getulio Vargas' nationalization program bolstering Brazilian prestige and may be good business besides. If arrangements are not made foreign banks have two alternatives—either get out or sell their capital to Brazilians at prices set by the buyers. The selling banks have a time limit on their holdering and the buyer merely has to wait until the time limit expires.

Excluding foreign banks was foreshadowed in the constitutions of 1934 and 1937. That the decree was suddenly issued while the British campaign was in progress undermined Axis opinions of some high army and navy officers and Cabinet members that the Nazi forces will win. Hence, the hurry to get ahead of events and the issuance of more votes a dozen days ago opposed German views.

As a straight business proposition, the decree confusing foreign banks will throw back [illegible] millions about [illegible] banking new lines by [illegible] In addition, the [illegible] return to Brazilian [illegible] $100,000,000 out of [illegible] slightly more than [illegible] deposits.

The three [illegible] banks in Brazil are National City Bank of New York, Bank of London and South America and Italian Bank of Canada. The [illegible] South American, Germanic Bank of South America, German [illegible] Bank, Transatlantic [illegible] Bank and Banco Germanico [illegible] Bank. Three [illegible] Belgian, Italo-Belgian, Netherlands Bank, and Franco-Italian Bank.

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Latin Naval Chiefs Waited

Eleven Nations Will Be Represented in Visit to Southland Friday

Plans for the four-day visit of the chiefs of naval staffs of 11 Latin American nations to the Los Angeles-San Diego area beginning next Friday were announced yesterday by the 11th Naval District.

After 12 days in the East, during which the visitors will confer with President Roosevelt and members of his Cabinet, and inspect Atlantic naval facilities, they will tour Southern California's fast-growing defense establishments.

They also will visit a film studio as guests of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors Association of America and attend a garden party given by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

ESCORTED BY NAVY

Traveling in two chartered United Air Lines transports, with a pair of Navy planes in attendance, the visitors and a United States naval party headed by Rear-Admiral A. T. Beauregard will arrive at Lockheed Air Terminal at 5 p.m. Friday.

They will be greeted by Rear-Admiral C. A. Blakely, commandant of the 11th Naval District and their official host here, along with Capt. George M. Ravenscroft, chief of staff, and Capt. R. B. Coffman, assistant commandant.

This evening the commandant's reception and banquet, attended by high-ranking naval personnel, civic officials and Consuls of the 11 nations, will be held at the Ambassador.

STUDIO VISIT PLANNED

On Saturday the group will witness the making of motion pictures and be entertained later by the Chamber of Commerce.

Sunday will be devoted to an inspection of harbor area defense zones. The guests will be given a thorough view of the $18,000,000 Fleet operating base, the naval air station, shipbuilding and harbor improvement projects.

Monday the visitors will drive to San Diego for a tour of Navy and marine establishments.

The following day the visitors will inspect the Douglas Aircraft Co. factory at Santa Monica, then leave for the East by way of El Paso and the naval air station at Corpus Christi, Tex.

NATIONS REPRESENTED

These are the 11 nations represented in the delegation, their staff chiefs and their aides:

Brazil—Vice-Admiral Jose Machado de Castro y Silva, accompanied by Lieut. Frederico G. Huet de Oliverira Sampaio.

Chile—Vice-Admiral Julio Allard P., accompanied by Lieut. Comdr. Herman H. Cubillos.

Argentina—Vice-Admiral Jose Guisasola, accompanied by Comdr. Teodoro Hartung.

Uruguay—Rear Admiral Gustavo A. Schroder, accompanied by Lieut. Gabriel Retamoso-Irastorza.

Peru—Rear Admiral Carlos Rotalde G. del V., accompanied by Comdr. Ernesto Rodriguez.

Mexico — Commodore David Coello Ochoa, accompanied by Comdr. Manuel Zermeno Araico.

Cuba—Capt. Julio Diez Arguelles y Fernandez Castro, accompanied by Lieut. Felipe Cadenas y Aguilera.

Colombia — Lieut. Col. Francisco Tamayo Cortes, accompanied by Lieut. Antonio J. Tanco.

Ecuador—Comdr. Cesar A. Mogollon Cardenas, accompanied by Comdr. Francisco Fernandez Madrid.

Venezuela — Comdr. Antonio Picardi, whose aide has not been designated.

Paraguay — Comdr. Ramon Diaz Benza, accompanied by Lieut. Adolfo Roig-Franco.

South America's New Worry

BY DONALD H. DREHAN

Is South America, in the light of latest events, deciding that it should turn its eyes from Germany and the rest of Europe to the United States?

Such a possibility has just arisen from a standpoint of self-interest. The development of the trend will have an enormous importance on the future of the United States from a trade standpoint.

Since the beginning of the World War II, the attitude of South America has been a very indefinite one. On several occasions the United States has obtained the support of its southern neighbors on the main point: "Unity in the fight for democracy," but perfection in a coordinated action is still far from being reached.

Why?

PROPAGANDA GROUND

The major reason is that South America is mainly populated by Spanish and Italian emigrants. As a result, very intense Fascist propaganda, by Italy first and Spain later, has found an easy ground, especially when such propaganda has been filled with promises of great business after the "Fascist victory."

The German group ranks close to the Latins and its members hold the most important positions in the organized local trades. More than that is the fact that the United States' capital invested in South America's mining and few importing industries has been considered "Yankee imperialism." This fact has necessitated all the diplomacy of this country to eliminate, at least superficially, the erroneous idea of "imperialism," as the United States imports more from South America than she exports.

AXIS "INSTALLED"

Consequently the Axis is, as one might say, "installed" in South America much better than the United States and Great Britain.

Lately the loss of South America's great customer, Europe, has been felt so much that some republics (while accepting help from the United States) have refused to act in harmony with all the rest and have even permitted anti-British demonstrations and actions also against the United States.

In an analysis of South America's exports it is clear that coffee leads in the north and meat packing and wheat in the south.

In Brazil it is coffee first and rubber second; in Venezuela, oil and coffee; in Argentina, meat packing and wheat; in Uruguay, wheat; in Chile, mainly nitrate and copper, and in Peru, some cotton. The total export figure is around $800,000,000, of which $375,000,000 is represented by Argentine exports and $300,000,000 by Brazil. The United States is by far South America's best buyer, but even together with Great Britain it imports only 40 per cent of such goods. This is a rough figure for 1939 including four months of war; since then there has been less export to Central and South Europe.

A BOMBSHELL

If things were only this way it would not be difficult to understand South America's attitude, but a few days ago, as a bombshell, came from Berlin the news that the Axis was planning a rather premature repartition of African colonies and even its reorganization. Some details told of enormous works in equatorial regions, of great dams for the irrigation of the country crossed by the rivers Niger, Orange, Zambesi, Ubangi, Congo, etc. Other great works would include the reinforcement of the route of the Shair River—at present only source of Lake Chad—to avoid its joining the Benue River and causing the drying of the Chad and the filling of the Libyan Quattara depression creating a lake of some 10,000 square miles and a very needed source of hydroelectric power. Other similar lakes would be made in Congo, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroon, Nigeria, etc.

Prof. H. Soergel, at present in Berlin for the details of this plan, confirms that those lakes would possibly make the climate in their vicinity much more tolerable and would create new possibilities for plantations of coffee, cotton, rubber, tea and meat raising, thus permitting Nazi Europe not to have to depend on South America.

REASON FOR SUPPORT

In conclusion, it is evident that if the Axis should win this war and then develop such a plan within a comparatively few years, South America's main products would be unavailable to Europe anyway, which instead could offer her own competitive production to neutral markets, thus causing even worse consequences to South America.

It seems altogether clear that this development provides a new and potent reason for South America to wish to work for an Allied victory.

More Latins' Plants Urged

N.Y. Research Council Says South America Must Industrialize

BY ALLEN HADEN

Chicago Daily News Foreign Service

BUENOS AIRES, May 17. (Exclusive)—"South America must industrialize fast to form a continental economic bloc and fight foreign threats." This, briefly, is the message left by the National Research Council of New York after its recent whirlwind tour of South America.

Maurice Holland, director of the council's division of industrial research and leader of the tour, is quoted in El Mundo, Buenos Aires newspaper, as stating that three conditions are essential for rapid industrialization: power, of which there are ample sources locally; technological assistance lent by the United States; and ample quantities of labor, available locally, which is potentially as efficient as labor in the United States.

MAIN OBSTACLES

Privately, members of the tour admitted they had discovered for themselves the three main difficulties before industrialization as emphasized previously by students of Latin America: Utterly inadequate internal and international transportation facilities for heavy goods, inadequate exploitation of mineral resources and general financial weakness.

While tour members emphasized to South American businessmen and industrialists that the primary object of the tour was study (and not defense of the United States,) their plan to report to Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones indicated clearly the close collaboration between the United States government and the council.

SOLUTION SEEN

This need for industrialization, whether South America likes it or not, has also been cited by such men as Valentim Boucas in Brazil and Luis Colombo in Argentina, who see the solution for excessive agriculture and dependence on exports in greater home consumption. More people, they claim, earning more, will consume more.

Freeing South America through industrialization, from dependence on sales to foreign markets of from 25 to 70 per cent of total production, has two effects.

It gives each country a stronger machinery to fight foreign aggression and increase national sovereignty by freeing each country from a semicolonial status as appendages of the foreign country providing its markets.

TRADE PROBLEM

Argentina, for example, has for many years depended on Great Britain's buying the lion's share of her corn, wheat, meats and linseed. Similarly, Bolivia was hamstrung by the tin pool in London until last year, when the United States undertook to buy nearly half Bolivia's tin production for smelting in the United States. Uruguay's wool and meats, Chile's nitrates, one-third of Brazil's coffee and nearly all her cotton were in the same boat.

If Germany wins the war, German control over South America exports will replace British control—if the United States permits it—but in an intensified degree. While the prices of British purchases were more or less freely set by international bidding, no thinking person here doubts that Germany's purchases would be at prices set by Germany, no matter what the cost of production.

HIGHER STANDARD

Modern war depends largely on industrial production and industrialization of South America can furnish arms which the United States would be strained to produce alone to defend the entire continent. While in a small way United States exports would decline temporarily at first, a higher standard of living in South America would furnish, in the long run, even larger markets for goods which advanced United States technology can alone produce.

Industrialization would, in effect, free South American countries to follow their own destinies with the Pan-American concept repeatedly expressed by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The National Research Council tour has been seen as a notice that the United States will push industrialization in South America.

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Great Americas

—By EVA YATES—

Buenos Aires—I know folks at home are going to ask us about the "German situation" down here.

Perhaps I can explain one angle of it—as we see it—by telling about a friendly old German who owns a large hotel here in B. A.

He used to have so many passenger guests from American ships that he knew most of the captains, and often entertained them—you know, gave them some meals, or a complimentary room while they are in port.

But nowadays, with prejudice against Germans, his hotel is going begging. He came down to our ship and practically pleaded with the captain to come to the hotel for dinner. Long-time friends they were, too. But wars may break up old friendships.

To no avail, the white-haired chap said he'd run his hotel in B. A. for over twenty years, that he belonged to the old school, and had no sympathy with the new regime in Germany. It was killing his business—the hotel was empty, his former friends cut him dead on the street . . ."

But captains are not one whit sentimental. Not a foot would he step in any hotel run by a German, friend or no friend.

And I think most of the German families who settled here long before this war are . . . well, most unhappy at their ostracism by the rest of B. A.

Exclusive Features

Great Americas

—By EVA YATES—

Buenos Aires—I'd rather keep my travel notes home on the light and joyous side—certainly there is something exciting about every day of traveling! But now and then, sober details do intrude.

Down to the consul's office today to get a visa for Brazil, as I've decided now, to go overland through Brazil, and meet our freighter at a further port.

The usual red tape about visas, only more so, when you apply in Latin countries with the difficulties of language intruding.

Let me advise you here and now to fulfill all those details before you leave your home shores. Your steamship office will tell you exactly what to do—often they do part of it for you.

But get the "nuisance" part, as I call it, of your trip out of the way, so you won't have to spend your precious time down here.

Another thing, as long as I'm blowing off steam today. This fear of traveling, that I hear—in letters from home—is all foolishness.

Why, here we're on our own American continent! You feel as safe, as much at home, here in B. A. as you do in N. Y.—if you're a visitor there. Down here everybody reads the war news and feels about things exactly as we do.

Exclusive Features

Los Angeles Times
May 4 - 1941

Chile Curries Spain's Favor

Values Friendship but Unwilling to Sacrifice Democracy

SANTIAGO (Chile) May 17. (Exclusive)—Chile wants to remain on friendly terms with Spain, the mother country, but cannot sacrifice its democracy to insure this end. This was the reply, in effect, of Foreign Minister Luis Alamos to the Spanish Ambassador, the Marquess of Luna de Tena, who protested against criticisms of the Nationalist regime in Madrid.

Although Alamos did not admit it, the leftist government of President Pedro Aguirre has put trade before ideological sympathies in its relationship with Spain. It closed down the Communist daily newspaper El Siglo because it attacked Gen. Francisco Franco and his Ambassador to Chile and three Spanish republican refugees were deported for "abuse of hospitality."

LEFTISTS IRKED

These measures go against the grain of the leftist parties which carried Aguirre to power. To their criticism, Interior Minister Arturo Olavarria has replied that "Spain is one of the few European countries with which it is possible to trade on any appreciable scale." Olavarria and the President signed the order deporting the three Spaniards.

Two years ago the Aguirre government gave hospitality to many hundreds of republican refugees from Spain. Several of these were outspoken against the Franco regime. Their actions contributed to a temporary diplomatic break between the two countries last year.

Renewed protests by the Spanish Ambassador and his request for "sufficient satisfaction to the injured dignity of Spain" moved the government to threaten supporters and opponents with severe punishment for words and acts which affected foreign relations.

PRESS ATTACKS

The Chilean note to the Ambassador declared that attacks in the press and by public speakers did not represent the thoughts of the government. It disclosed that judicial action had been instituted as a result of the complaints, but that this had not been successful.

Foreign Minister Alamos reminded the Ambassador that Chile had never protested against attacks on this country which appeared in the Spanish press, although newspapers in Spain were closely controlled by the government.

He also expressed surprise that the Ambassador's note was given to Santiago newspapers for publication before it had been answered by Chile. This was contrary to diplomatic custom, Alamos declared.

Peruvians Work Feverishly to Develop Linen Industry

Flax-Producing Acreage Gains Swiftly Until Shortage of Seed and Finances Ends Expansion

BARRANCA (Peru) May 3. (Exclusive) — Peru is trying to start a linen industry so fast that it is out of breath.

Two years ago a mere 700 acres were planted to flax. Last year the acreage was increased to 2800.

This year the total is 22,000 acres and already the entire output is sold. In fact, everything that Peru can produce through 1942 is now under contract.

But this Peruvian industry has swelled so rapidly that it is suffering from growing pains. It has practically run out of seed and no new acreage can be planted.

EXPERIMENTS MADE

Here at Barranca, a well-equipped flax experimental station is being used to seek some solution for the problem. Questions of soil chemistry, sowing, protection against insect pests, harvesting and processing are taxing the minds of trained scientists.

These experts point out that Peruvian fields may be a tremendous help to the United States if and when Irish and Continental European sources are completely blockaded from the Americas and if new flax fields in Oregon and California cannot supply American needs.

Today, Peru's flax industry is definitely in the infant stage. Although its fields and factories are operating efficiently, its crop could fill only a small fraction of American requirements. But, say the Peruvians, the flax fields here could easily be increased five, 10 or even 50 times. Fertile soil is available, there is plenty of water, and labor costs are low.

"If you really want us to provide you with flax," they assert, "all you need to do is give us a little financing and a lot of seed. We can do the rest ourselves."

So serious is this problem of new seed to start new areas that much of the present Peruvian crop is being allowed to go to seed—a sacrifice of present sales in order that future sales will be greater.

The present development was displayed here to a group of visiting American industrial scientists — many of them experts on textiles — who are visiting South America under auspices of the National Research Council. They agreed that the developments to date are "highly promising," and said the growing and processing methods appear to be under excellent control.

For the Price of a Hat

I SUPPOSE you've been seein' in the papers how the U. S. is tryin' to understand South America and vice versa, so we would have a few neighbors in the world we could still call by their first name.

Well, last night a South American was in here. He was from Ecuador, which is on the Pacific Ocean not far from the Panama Canal.

We got to talkin' about the people up here in the U. S. and down there in his country.

"Many times I see in my country," he tells me, "a workingman sit at hees table wit what you would call one hundred dollar wort' of orchids in *one* bowl, and no'ting but frijoles — beans — in de ot'er bowl!"

"Golly," I tell him, "my wife has been wantin' just *one* orchid for twenty years now. But I reckon she's way ahead on the beans. What else you got down there?"

"Minerals, oil, coffee, cocoa and alligator skins," he comes back. "And kapok to make mattresses and life preservers. But most what we got in my country, we call 'Jipijapa' hats. You call heem 'Panama' hats."

"Gettin' back to that guy with the orchids," I say, "what have *we* got that *he* wants most?"

"A leetle radio set!" says my smilin' friend. "Joost one of those leetle fellers you pay the same for as a Jipijapa hat — maybe five dollars or ten."

"You mean if we made up a lot of these little peanut radios and went down there we could trade 'em for Panama hats?"

"*Si, señor*, maybe *t'ree* hats for *one* radio — and an armful of orchids t'rown in!"

So if you see me in a fancy Jipijapa hat and the Missus wearin' orchids you will know that business is fine between here and South America.

And if you ask me, swappin' hats and radios *now* is a good way to avoid swappin' headaches later on.

Wally
WALLY BOREN

"Golly," I says, "my wife's always wanted an orchid"

Times May 11 1941★

IRRIGATION TURNING ANDES DESERT MESALAND GREEN

VICTOR (Peru) May 10. (AP)—Men are staking out farms in the middle of the desert in this mile-high tableland of the Andes.

All around them as far as the eye can see stretches sand so dry that even cactus plants grow alone, miles apart.

Yet these men come and build their homes and plant seeds in the parched earth under the burning sun.

The only green in sight is a double line of trees which crosses the desert for miles like a mirage.

On those trees these men pin their faith.

The trees border a man-made canal, lined with concrete and filled with rushing water.

RIVERS DIVERTED

The water comes from two rivers in the mountains, the Calco and the Chili. Under the shadow of the great snow peaks of Coropuno, Chachani, Misti and Pichu Pichu, it is led through solid rock in tunnels and dropped down spillways onto this 4800-foot high desert mesa which may someday be a garden to rest the eyes of travelers on the Pan-American highway.

Vitor, a village stop on the railroad that runs from the Pacific port of Mollendo to Arequipa, is on the eastern edge of 50,000 acres of sand which is to be gradually turned green in Peru's greatest irrigation project.

DESERT BLOOMS

The transformation is taking place, in little patches, along the 65 miles of irrigation ditches that are already feeding water to 7500 acres of hitherto wasteland. Sand, wetted only three days before, is flowering with young alfalfa. Alfalfa four feet high grows in the same sand, with cattle grazing and flowers blooming in the dooryards of the farmers' homes.

What is being attempted here is more than an irrigation project. It is an experiment in changing and improving people's lives.

When completed, it will provide water the year 'round by damming the Colca and Chili rivers in the rainy season to form a 15-square-mile reservoir about 25 feet deep. In the dry season, the water will gradually be let out, just as the T.V.A. lakes, filled in floodtimes, are opened in the periods when the Tennessee and its tributaries fall. Unlike T.V.A., however, this desert reclamation project has no provision for electric power from waterfalls.

CROP CONTROL

It includes crop control. As a condition of receiving water, settlers are required to plant alfalfa for the first four or five seasons to put soil-building minerals in the sand. After that, they must plant wheat for a season, and later vegetable crops. Soil tests will be made and crop experiment stations maintained to show the most profitable use for each individual farm.

Its purpose is resettlement. Arequipa, Peru's second biggest city, is overcrowded with poor Indians, traditional farmers who were wooed away from the land to illusory "better times" in the city.

To help them back to the land, the government has divided the irrigated area into 12½-acre plots which it sells for 2625 Peruvian soles ($420.) Only 5 per cent of this price must be paid down. After that, the settler has five years to build up his tract and market his crops before he needs pay any more. Then he has 25 years more to complete payment.

SEEDS LOANED

While he is getting his start, the government lends him seeds, tractors and other machinery.

Critics of the project say the "little fellow" is not getting the help intended for him because moneyed Peruvians are buying up the best of the irrigated land. The government denies this. It has instituted two controls to prevent it. One is a top limit of 100 acres that may be owned by any individual. The other, directed against absenteeism, requires cultivation of at least a third of each tract of land under penalty of government seizure.

Farm industry is allotted 10 per cent of the total area.

Directors of the project claim greater success than has been attained in similar projects in the United States. Reclamation of 12 per cent of the land value is considered good in the United States; here the return to date has been 36 per cent.

FERTILE SOIL

This is due largely to the amazing fertility of the desert soil under the tropic sun. Six and seven crops of alfalfa grow in one year in this sand—alfalfa which at present Peruvian prices nets as much as 500 per cent profit per crop. Four times as much wheat grows per acre here as on the average acre of land in Peru.

The Pan-American highway from Lima to Chile runs through the middle of this project. This desert garden is Pan-American, too. It was designed by Peruvian proteges of Charles Sutton, United States engineer.

Brazil Trade Chances Told

International President of Rotary Gives Tips at Chamber Luncheon

Pan-Americanism rose to a new height yesterday when Senhor Armando de Arruda Pereira of Sao Paulo, Brazil, president of the Rotary International, addressed 70 foreign trade experts and civic and business leaders at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon.

Senhor Pereira is touring the United States and is here on his itinerary, so chamber officials gave a luncheon in his honor with Toastmaster J. A. Hartley, chamber vice-president and one-time president of Rotary of Los Angeles, saying:

"We hope to make Los Angeles the Rio de Janeiro of North America!"

GREAT RESPONSIBILITY

"Businessmen," the distinguished guest said, "have a great responsibility in developing friendship in the Americas.

"Your tourists to Brazil once thought only of Nature's beauties in our sky, mountains and jungle, but there is now something more to see—the works of man in the coffee plantations, cities and so on.

"The problem of developing Brazil has been somewhat tougher than that of developing the United States because its climate is more severe, its distances are greater and it had less money.

AMERICANS EQUAL

"Americans from all the Americas are equal Americans no matter whether they come from the South, Center or North. In past years there have been many shortcomings in Brazilian-United States relations due to mutual faults, although I think United States businessmen have been a little more at fault than our own.

"United States prices have been too high. Your businessmen have failed to adapt machinery and other export goods to Brazilian needs.

"The United States should send men to study Brazilian markets before you try to penetrate them on a grand scale.

"Germany, Italy, Belgium and France in the past sold many articles to us that the United States should have sold. They tried harder.

"Most United States trade representatives try to sell Brazilians by speaking Spanish and Brazilians do not like it. If the representatives cannot speak Portuguese the Brazilians prefer to have them speak English.

SEND SMART MEN

"North America can buy from Brazil cereals, raw materials, zinc, lead, oil, vegetable oils, manganese (instead of buying it from Russia,) rubber (instead of from the East Indies) and Brazil nuts from which oil can be extracted and whose shells can be used for buttons. Great quantities of these have been wasted. Ford Motor Co. has several thousand acres of rubber coming into production in Brazil.

"The United States can, by sending smart technical men to study Brazil, build a friendship out of which would grow a firm and mutual Americanism."

South America and Air Invasion

Fortunately, tigers do not have wings; but infinitely worse, war has! Air navigation is changing the face of the earth. The nation that is not air-minded in both peace and war must yield. The bombing plane reduces cities to rubble, and scatters congested populations abroad. All that saved England last year was Germany's inadequate air armada.

Is our hemisphere safe from invasion? We have become familiar with the short air lane, only 1700 miles, from Dakar in West Africa to Natal in Brazil. We read that for years Germany has been crossing that narrow neck of the Atlantic with commercial aircraft.

At present development, air transports are available to carry 100 soldiers fully equipped. The time from Africa to Brazil is about six hours. A hundred airplanes could carry 10,000 men in a single hop. How many could Germany land there today before anything like effective opposition could be organized?

If she pursued her customary policy of paving the way by "tourists" and tradesmen, by the infiltration of ideas and population, by cajolery and bribery, she might and probably would command the situation. Already, as we know, she has her subsidized airways throughout South America.

The air invasion could be followed with supplies by the thousands of tons every week. Using parachute delivery, the flying fleets could shuttle back and forth without landing on this side.

Such seem to be the obvious and startling facts, which so expert an airman as Lindbergh overlooks.

The mightiest fleet of battleships now afloat or that could be built would be all but powerless against that winged war. And that particular approach for invasion of this hemisphere is only one. There are others. Figure it out for yourself.

Americans cannot safely continue somnolent. If our leaders in national policy are ignorant, incompetent, or indifferent, they should be "stabbed wide awake" by an informed, aroused public. The situation, present and prospective, indicates the wisdom of a separate setup for the air force, independent of Army and Navy, in order that its development may proceed unimpeded by tradition.

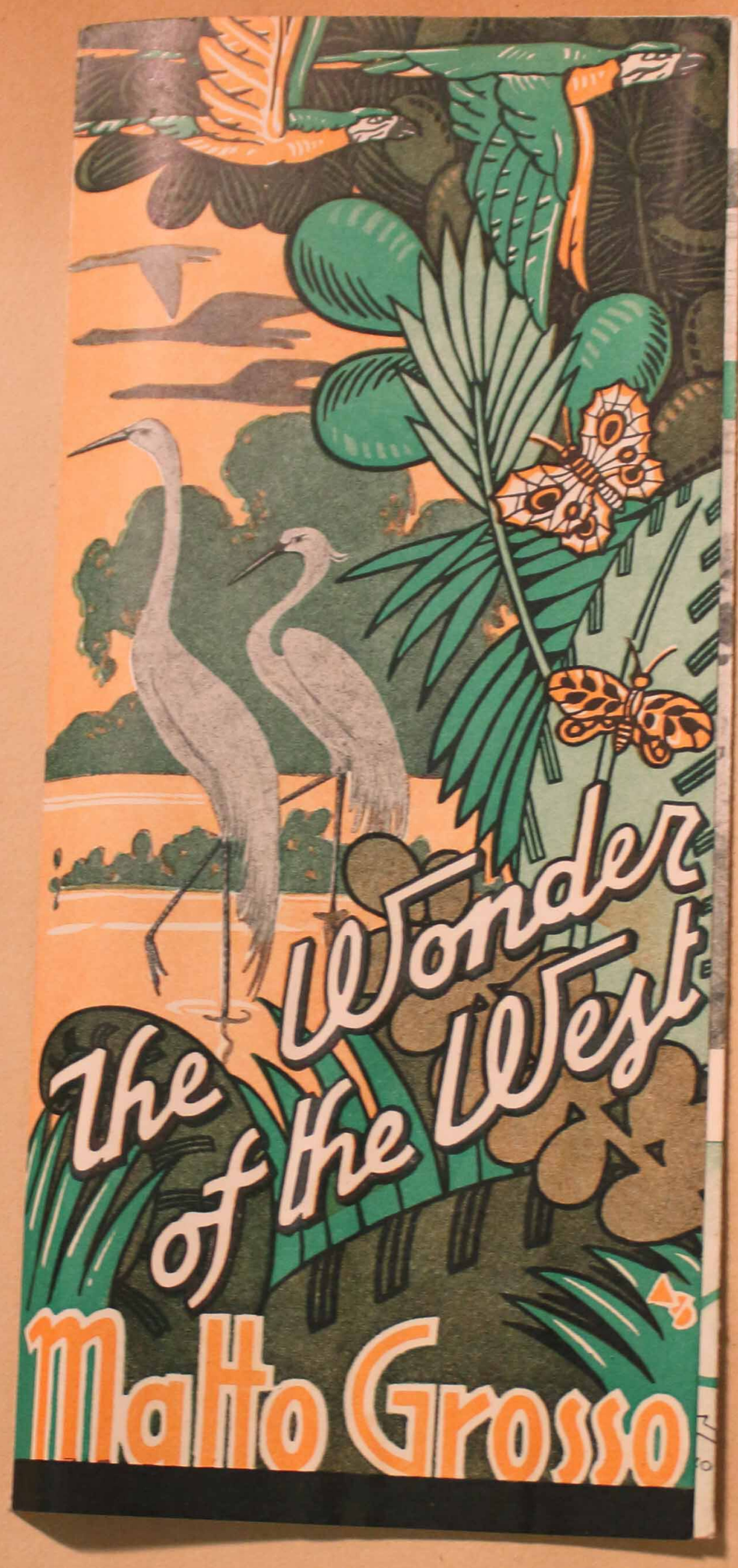
F. G. T.

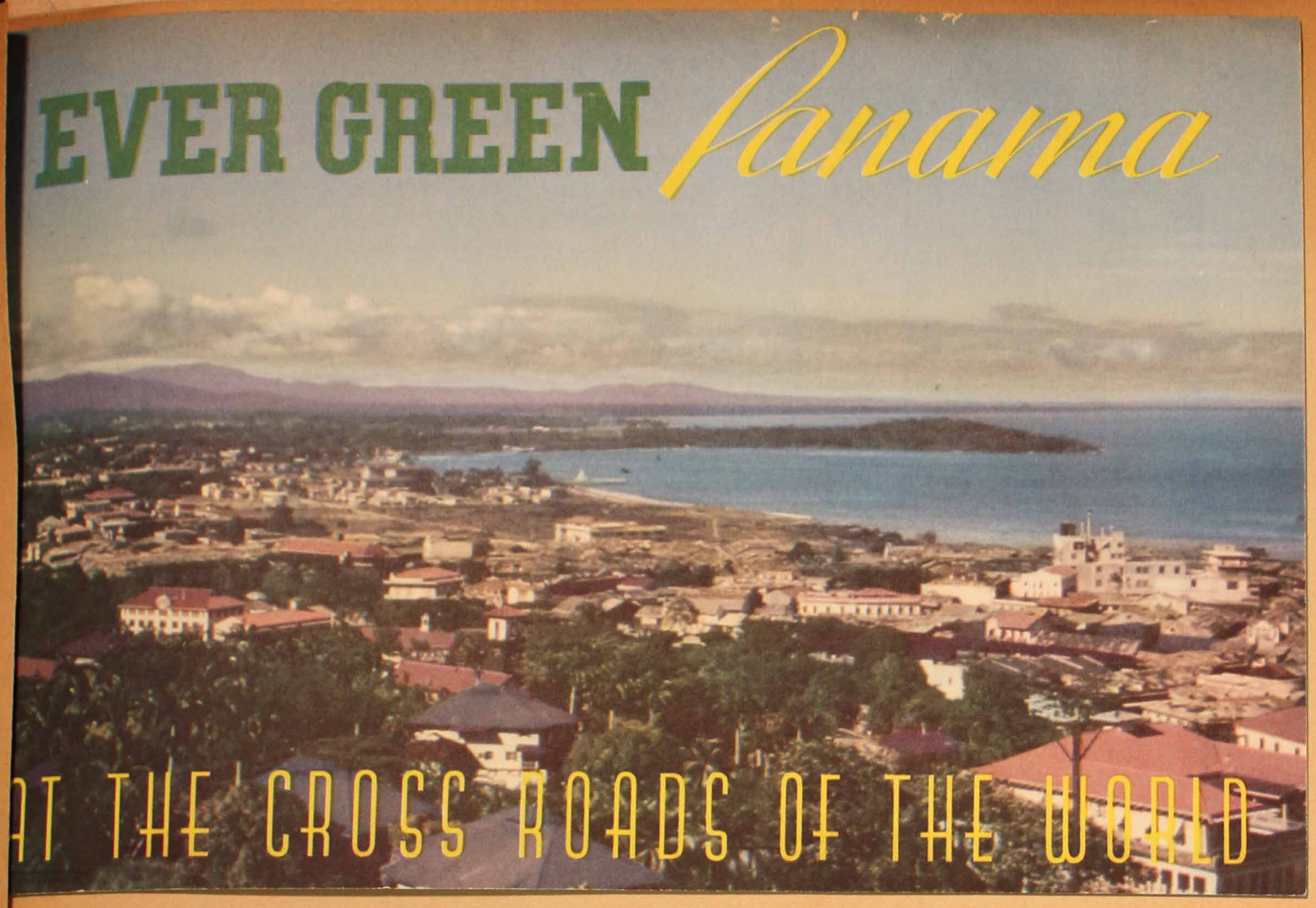
WOOLS AND HIDES are an important item in Latin-American trade. Above is an alpaca herd at Huaicho farm in Peru.
(Hollywood Press Syndicate photo; other pictures from Associated Press and Moore-McCormack Lines)

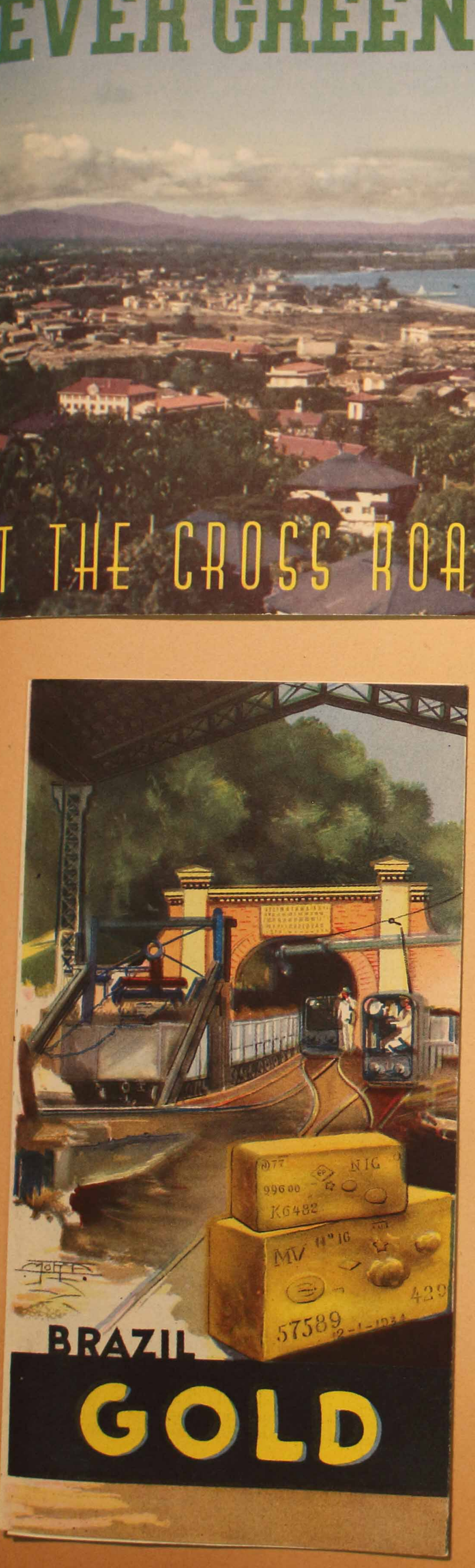
THESE AMERICAN-MADE PLANES were on their way to France when that nation fell. They were unloaded from carrier and now are lined up on a hill two miles from Fort-de-France, exposed to salt air, sun and rain.

FRENCH SAILORS from the cruiser Emil Bertin have been at Martinique for so many months that they have taken up gardening. Members of the crew are shown above at work on their "farm."

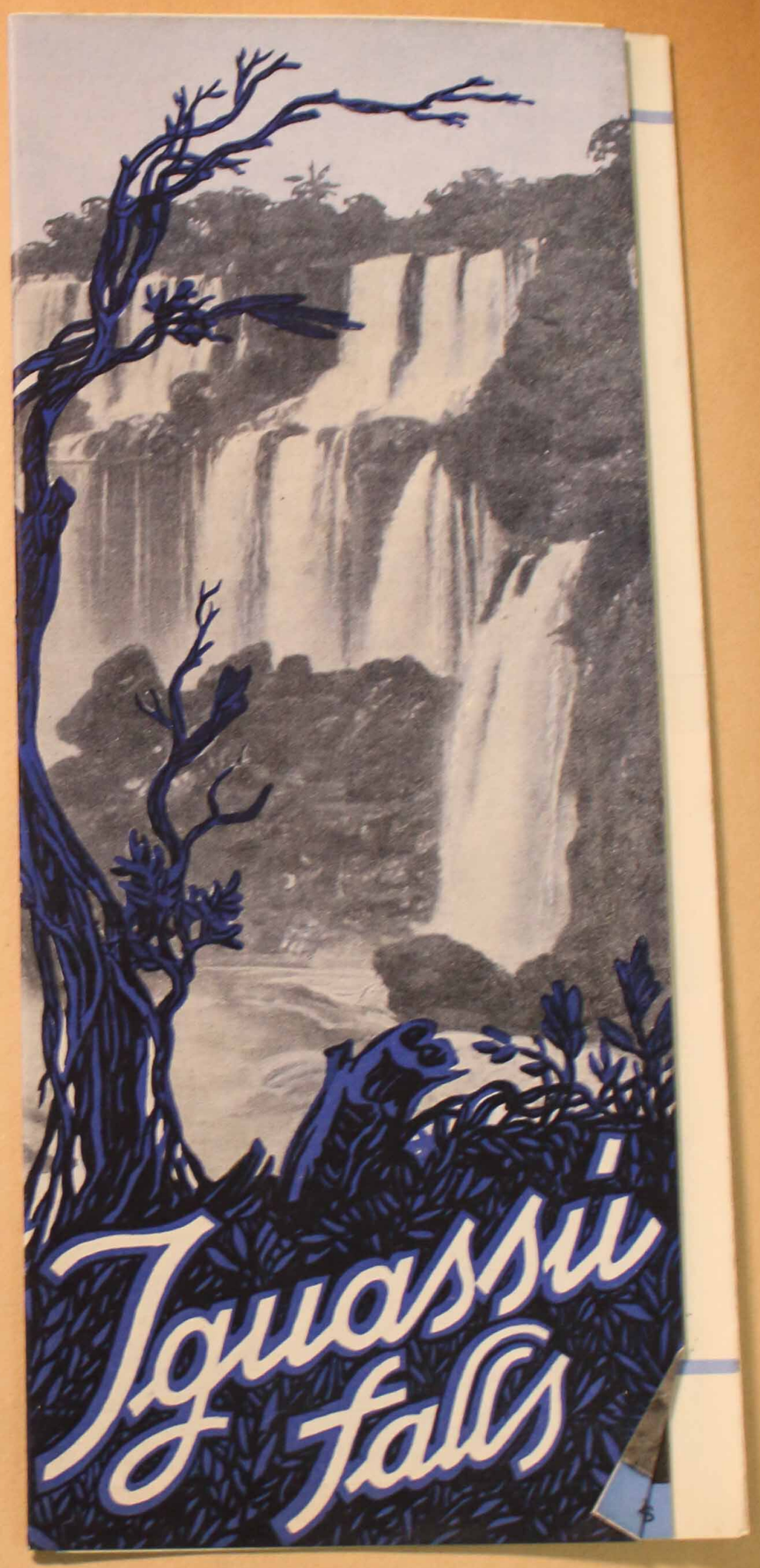
THE FRENCH AIRCRAFT CARRIER Bearn, which put in to Martinique with 100 American warplanes when France capitulated last June, has been based at Fort-de-France for almost a year, leaving port only for brief maneuvers.

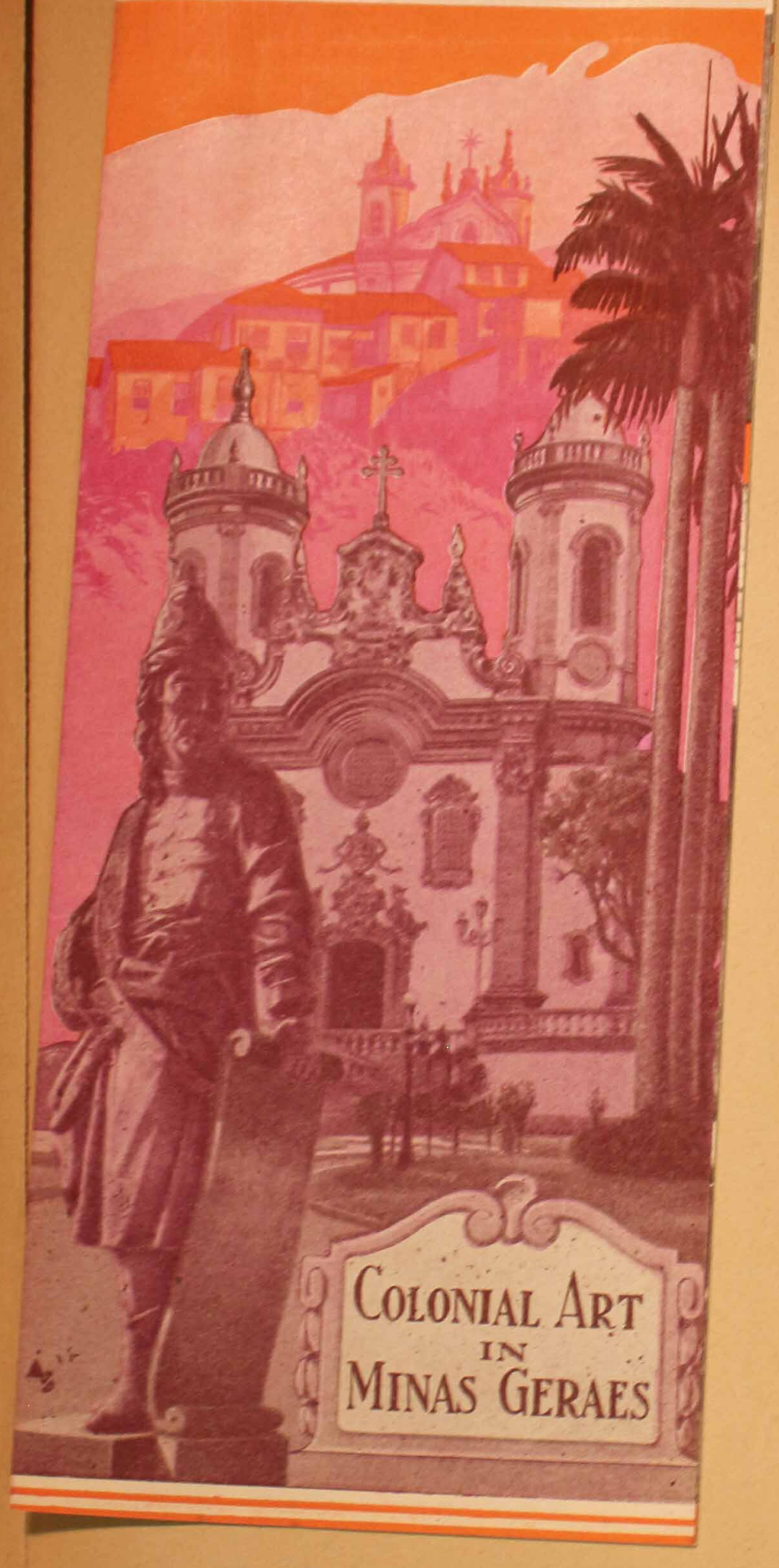

The Wonder
of the West
Matto Grosso


EVER GREEN Panama
AT THE CROSS ROADS OF THE WORLD


BRAZIL
GOLD

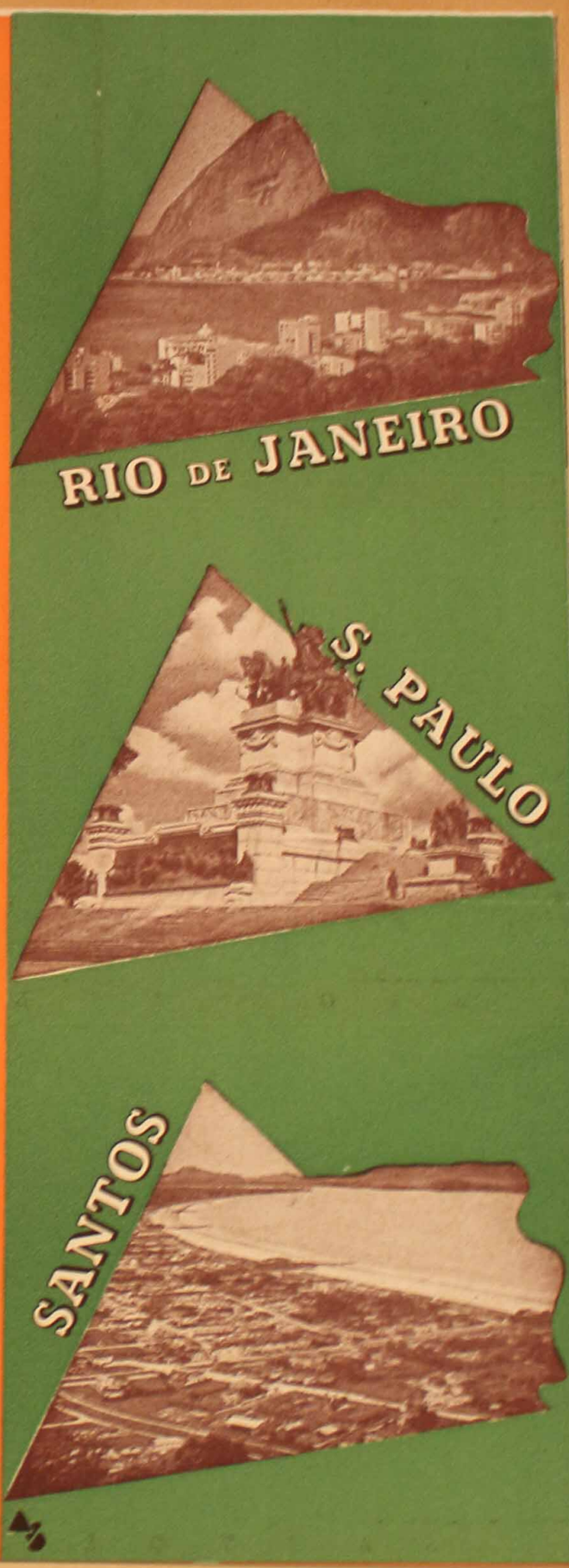
Guayra
Sete Quedas

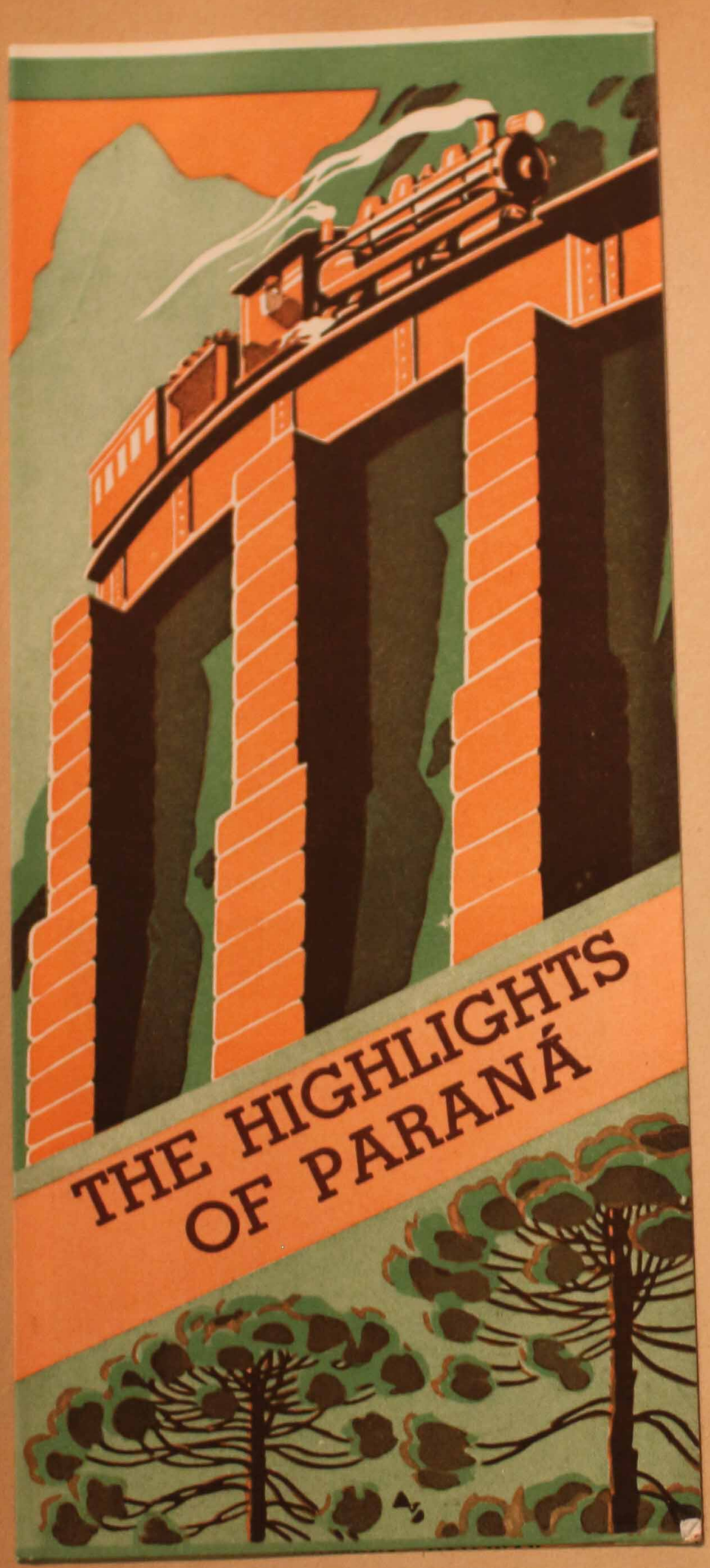

Iguassu
Falls

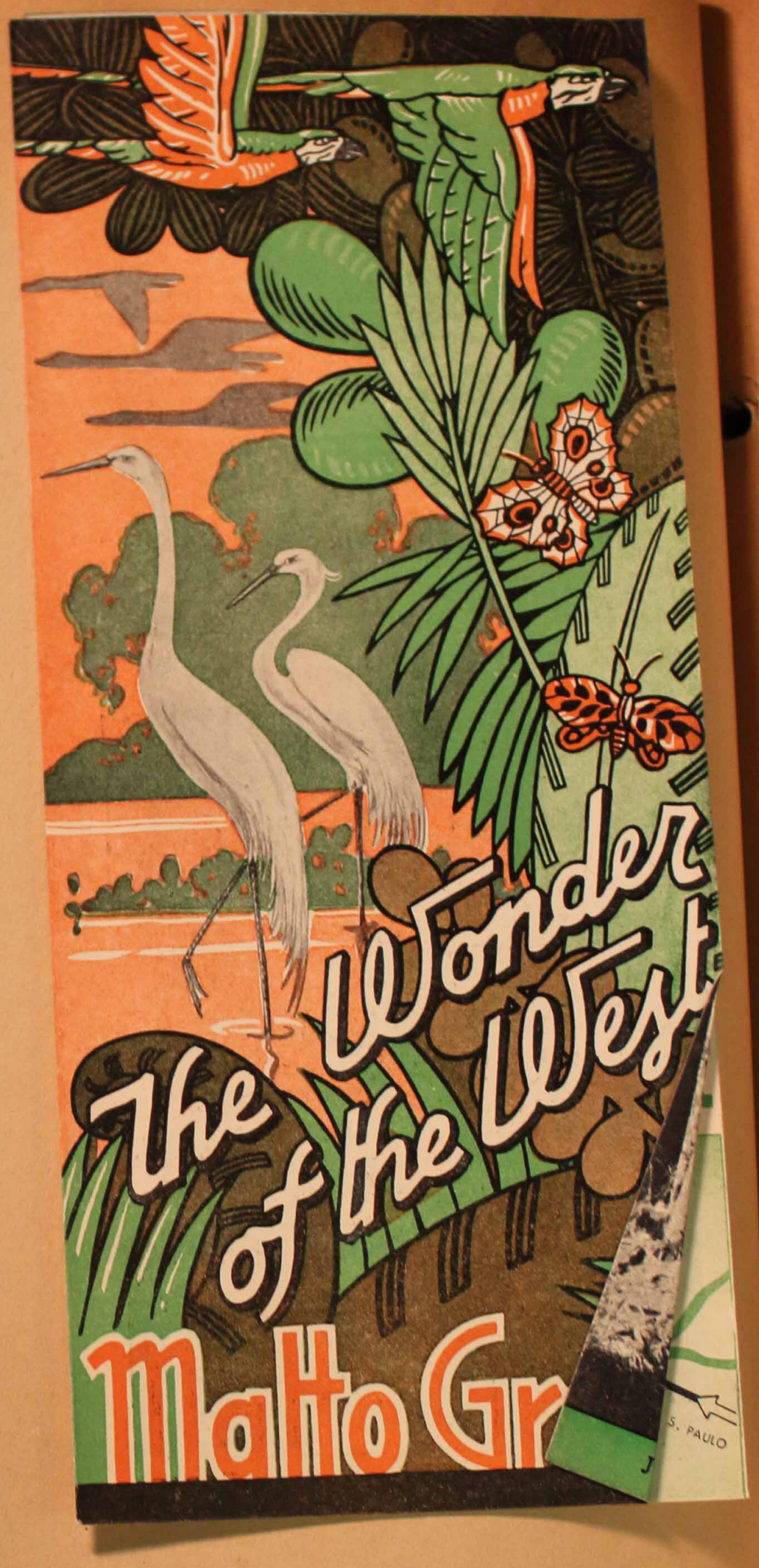


A TRIANGULAR TOUR

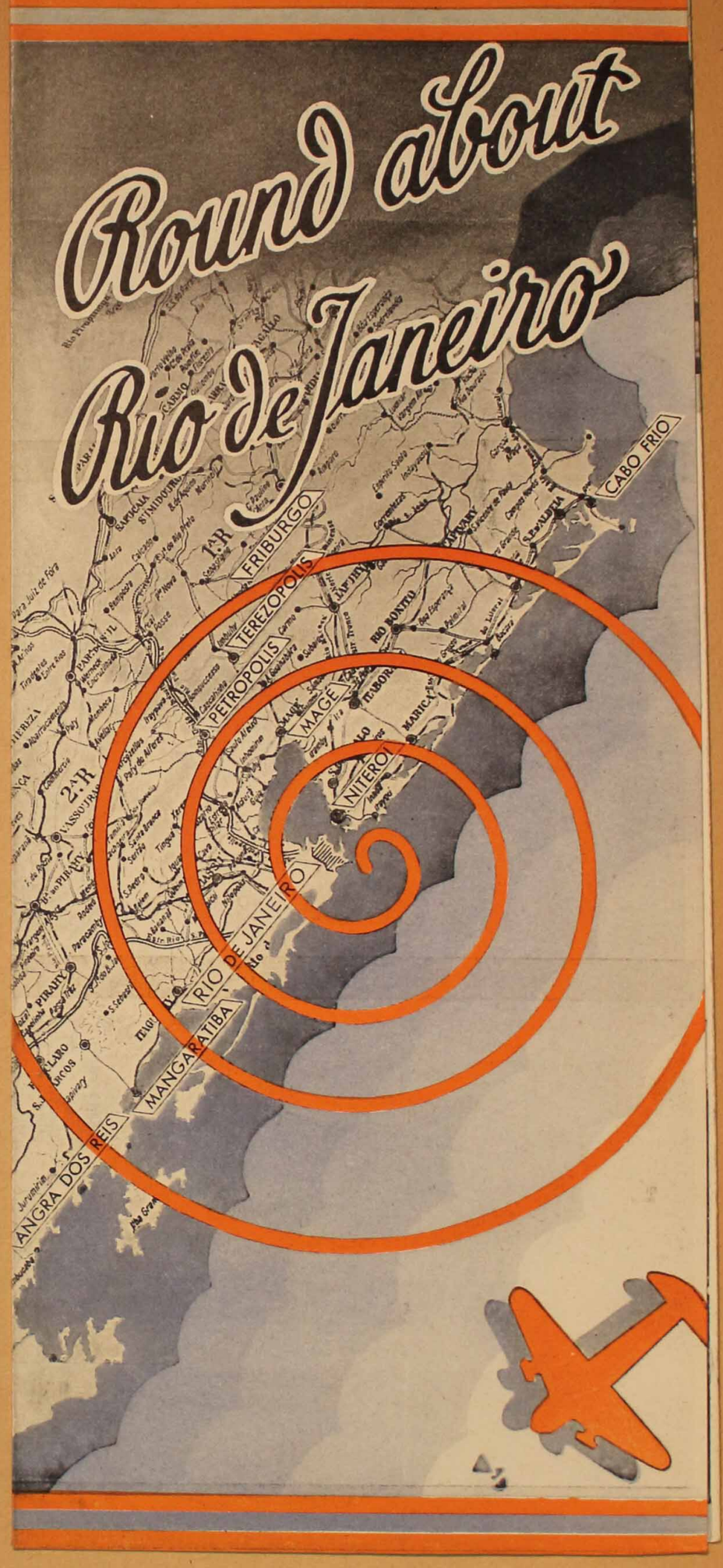
EVEN FOR TRAVELERS IN TRANSIT

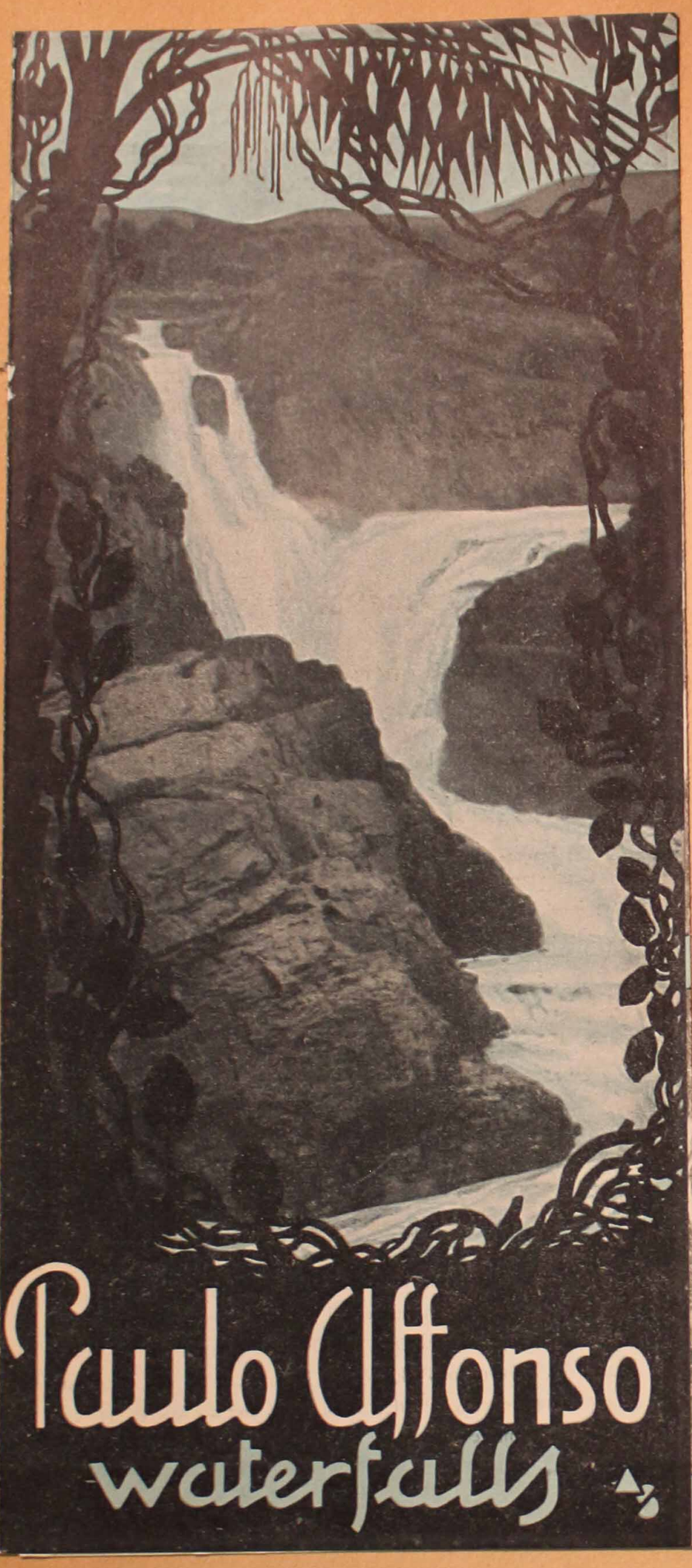



THE HIGHLIGHTS
OF PARANÁ

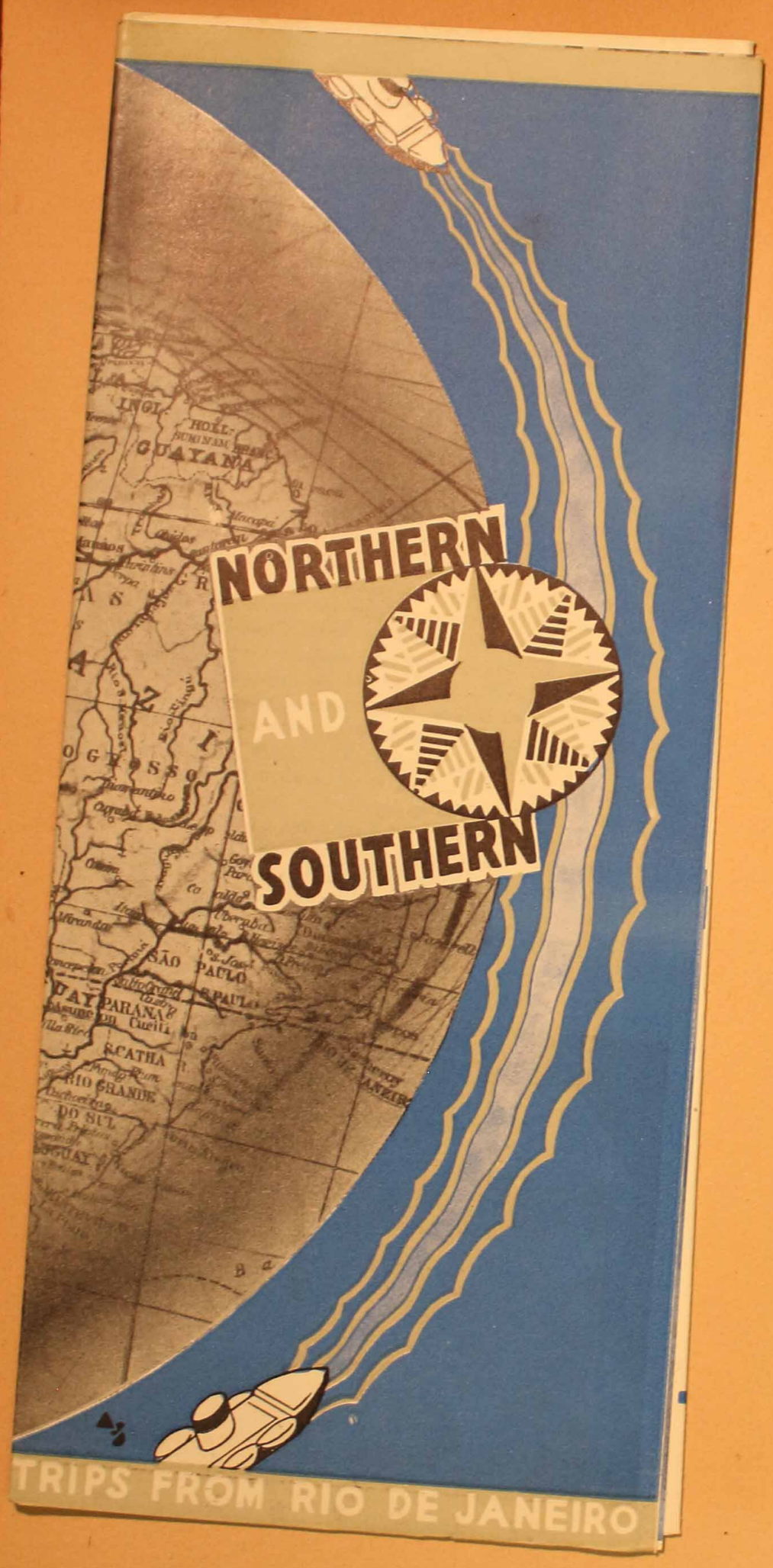

The Wonders
of the West
Mato Gr
S. PAULO

BAHIA
Salvador
City of churches


Round about
Rio de Janeiro
CABO FRIO
FRIBURGO
TERESOPOLIS
PETROPOLIS
MAGÉ
NITERÓI
RIO DE JANEIRO
MANGARATIBA
ANGRA DOS REIS


Paulo Affonso
waterfalls

Guayra
Sete Queda



GRACE LINE
TO
SOUTH AMERICA

Sailing Schedules and Rates between New York and

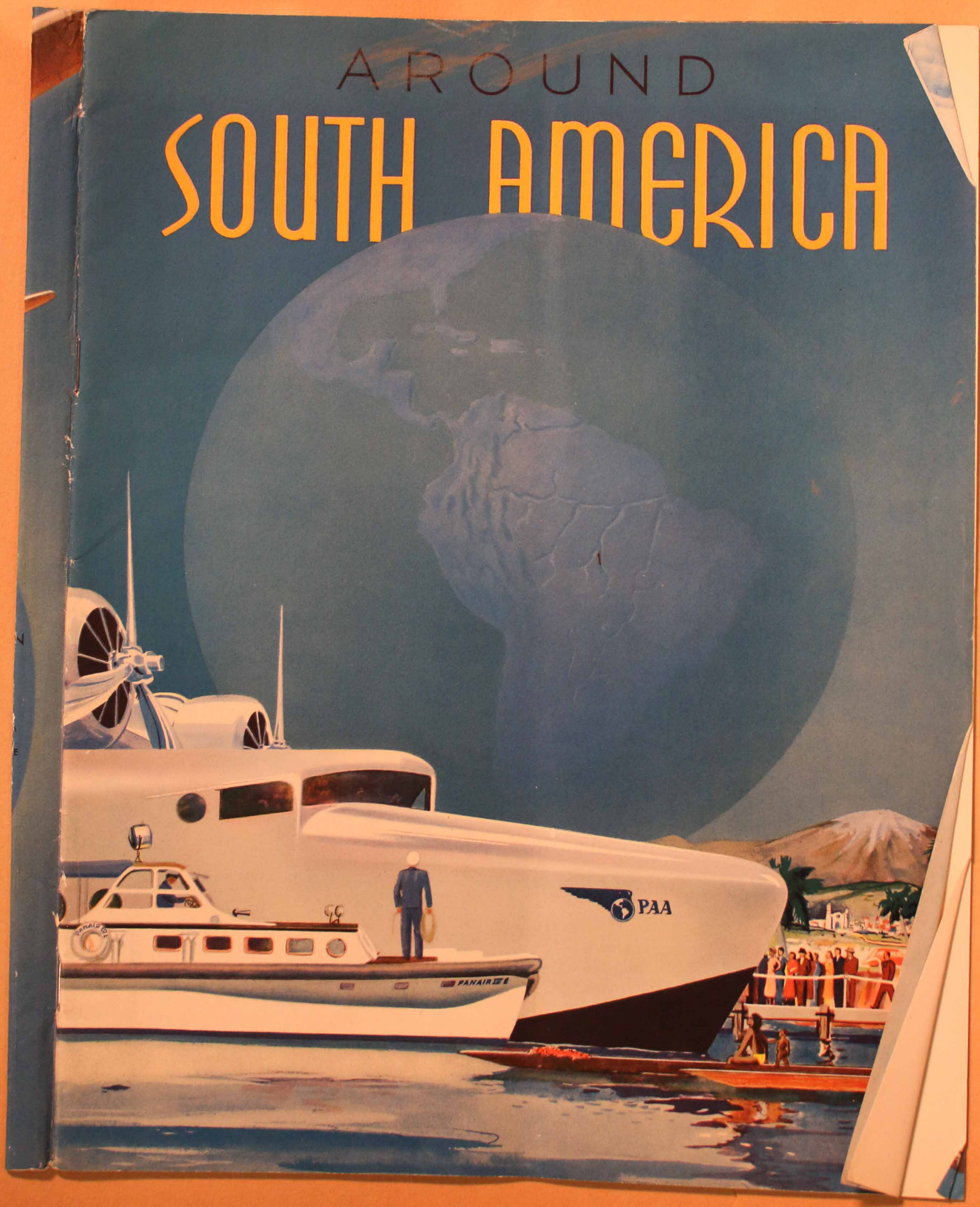
PANAMA
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
PERU
BOLIVIA
CHILE
ARGENTINA
HAVANA

GRACE LINE

SA-77., NOV., 1939

AROUND

SOUTH AMERICA



PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND PRINCIPAL CITIES
(The accented syllable is underscored)

ARGENTINA Ar-hen-tee-na
Buenos Aires Bweh-nos I-res
Rosario Ro-sah-reeo
Cordoba Cor-do-bah
Mendoza Men-do-
Tucuman Too-koo-

BOLIVIA Bo-
La Paz La
Sucre Soo-
Oruro O-ro

BRAZIL Bra
Rio de Janei
Sao Paulo S
Santos San
Porto Alegre
Bahia Bah-
Pernambuco
Para Pah-ra
Manaos Ma-

CHILE Chee-
Santiago Sa
Valparaiso
Antofagasta
Arica Ah-re

COLOMBIA Co
Bogota Bo-g
Barranquilla
Buenaventura

COSTA RICA
Puerto Limon
San Jose Sar

CUBA Coo-ba
Habana Ah-ba
Santiago San

ECUADOR Eh-k
Quito Kee-to
Guayaquil Gw

GUATEMALA Gw
Guatemala Gw
Guatemala
Puerto Barrios
HAITI Hay-te
Port-au-Prince
Cap Haitien

HONDURAS On-doo-ras
Tegucigalpa Teh-g00-see-gal-pa
Puerto Cortes

Documentary Material

for the

"Good Neighbor" Tour of the General Federation of Women's Clubs

PRONUNCIATION SHEET

In the table below there is indicated the pronunciation of certain letters in the Spanish alphabet. Those not mentioned are pronounced approximately the same as in English:

Vowels

a has the broad sound of ah, as in far, father.

e is similar to the English a, as in may.

i is like the English e, as in please.

o is similar to the English o, as in for.

u is similar to the English oo, as in moon.

Consonants

c before a, o, u or before another consonant, has the sound of k. Before e or i it has the sound of s. (In parts of Spain the c in this latter case is pronounced like th.)

ch is an individual letter in Spanish, pronounced cheh, as in chance.

g before a, o, u has the sound of the English g, as in go. Before e or i it has the sound of the Spanish j.

h in Spanish is always silent.

j has the sound of the English h.

ll is an independent letter, pronounced like ll in million.

n is an independent letter pronounced annay, like ny in canyon.

y when a consonant, sounds like the English Y in year. When standing alone as a conjunction (meaning and) it has the sound of the Spanish i.

z has the sound of s. In parts of Spain it is pronounced like th.

DE NATALE Y CIA.
ESTRELLA AZUL
INDUSTRIA ARGENTINA
LAVALLE 3176 - U.T.62-2120 - Bs.As.

OUR FLAG
ITS HISTORY AND TRADITIONS
AS TOLD BY THE
U·S·MARINES

Venezuela
Oil
Coffee

Guiana

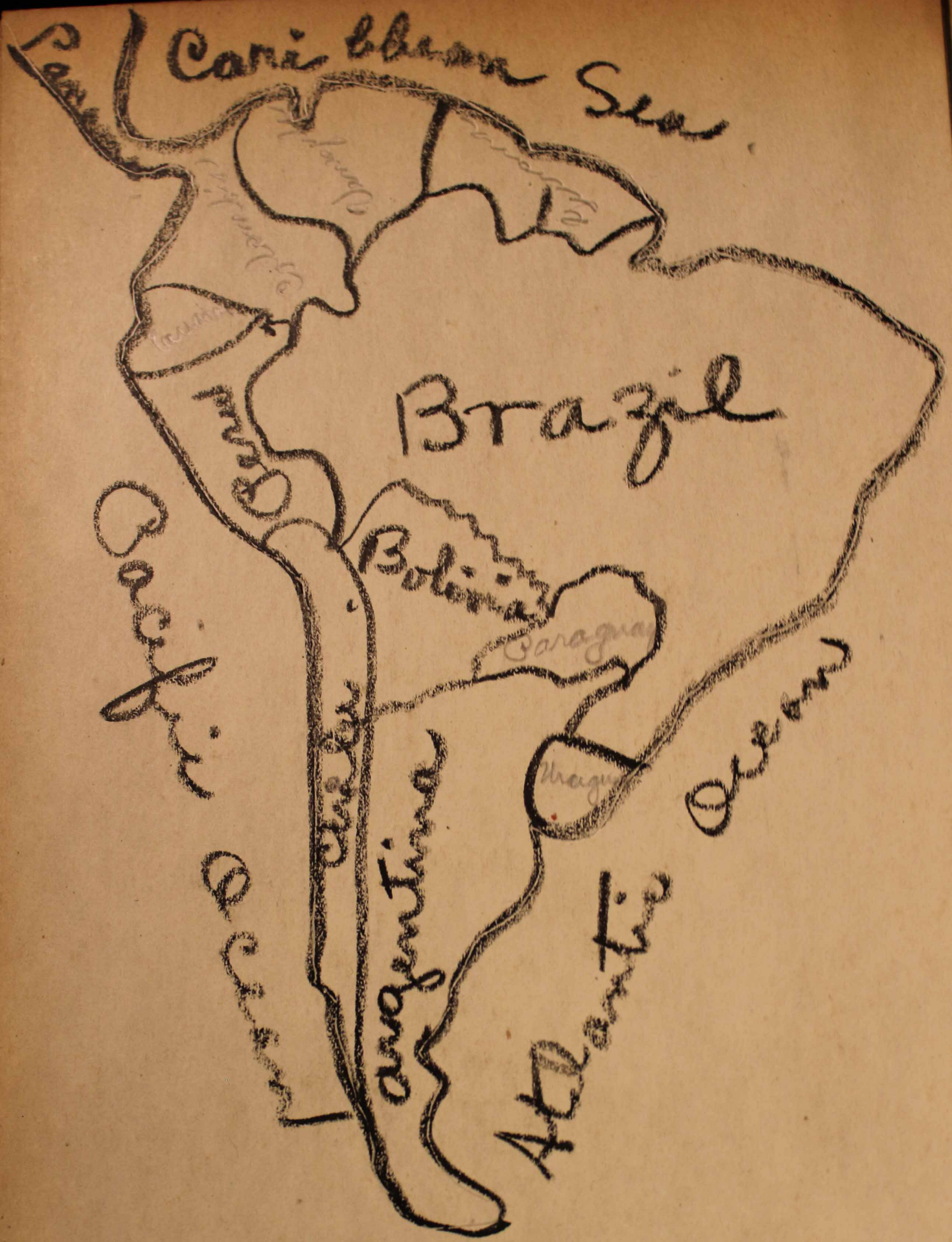
Brazil
Coffee
Rubber

Peru

Chile

nitrate
+
copper

Argentina
meat packing
wheat


Caribbean Sea
Brazil
Bolivia
Paraguay
Uruguay
Pacific Ocean
Argentina

VENEZUELA
GUIANA
Colombia
ECUADOR
BRAZIL
PACIFIC
OCEAN
PERU
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
URUGUAY
CHILE
ARGENTINA
ATLANTIC
OCEAN

Leeward Is.
windward Is.
Maracaibo
Colon
Caracas
Trinidad
Panama
Coffee
VENEZUELA
Bogota
COLUMBIA
Coffee
BRITISH
GUINA
DUTCH
GUINA
FRENCH
GUINA
Quito
EQUADOR
Coffee
Rubber
Natal
Coffee
BRAZIL
Cocoa
Rio
Minerals
PERU
Lima
Minerals
La Paz
BOLIVIA
San Salvador
Rio de Janeiro
Antofagasta
PARAGUAY
Asuncion
Paraguay R.
Parana R.
São Paulo
Beef
Grain
Hides
Bahia
Blanca
URUGUAY
Montevideo
Santiago
CHILE
ARGENTINA
Buenos Aires
Beef
Grain
Hides
Ponies
Sheep

CARIBBEAN

PANAMA

VENEZUELA

GUIANA

COLUMBIA

ECUADOR

PERU

BOLIVIA

PARAGUAY

BRAZIL

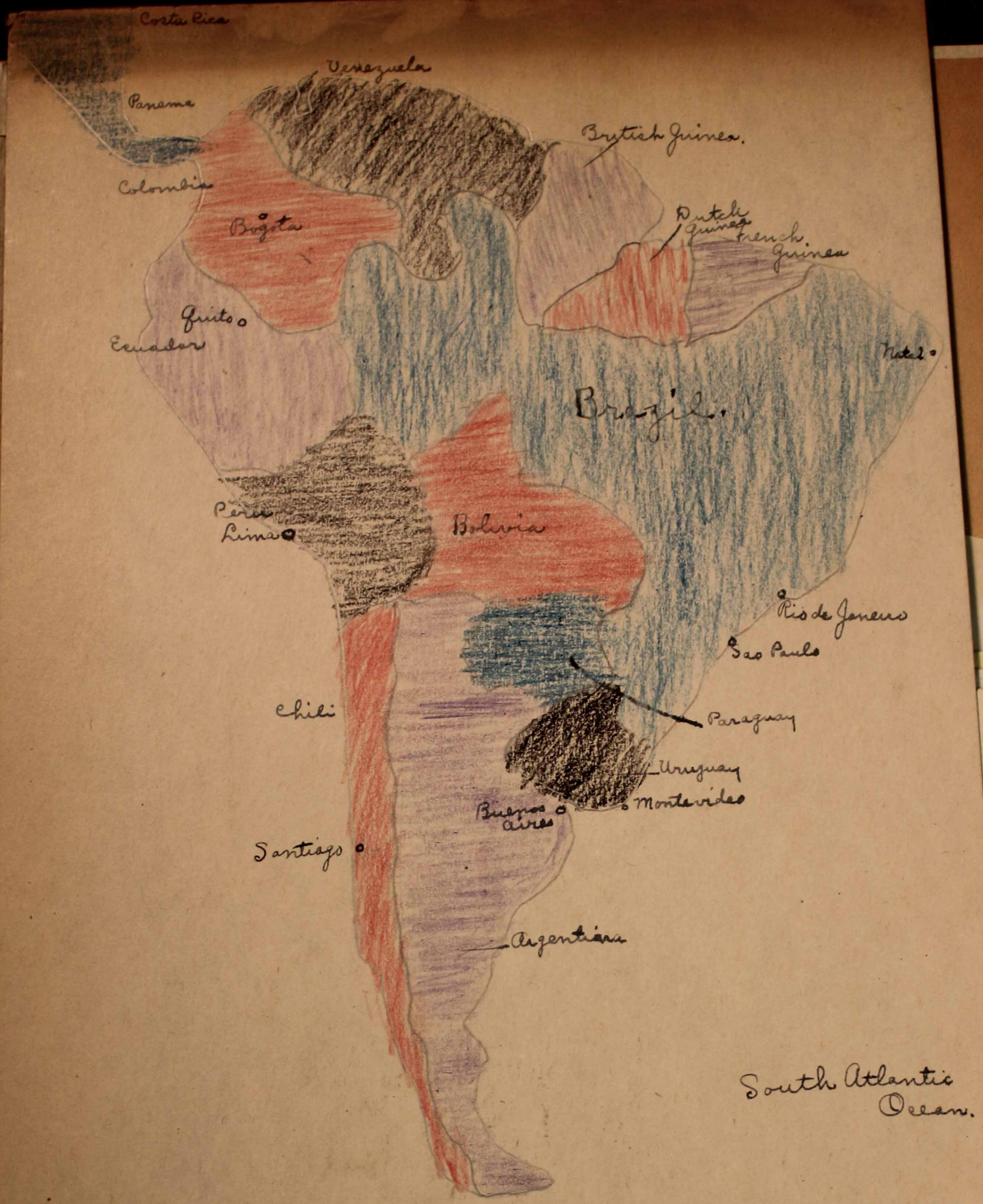
URUGUAY

CHILI

ARGENTINA

PACIFIC

ATLANTIC


Costa Rica
Venezuela
Panama
British Guinea.
Colombia
Bogota
Dutch Guinea
French Guinea
Quito
Ecuador
Natal
Brazil.
Peru
Lima
Bolivia
Rio de Janeiro
Sao Paulo
Chili
Paraguay
Uruguay
Montevideo
Buenos Aires
Santiago
Argentiana
South Atlantic Ocean.